

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LI, No.61

Section 1

December 12, 1933

A.F.B.F. : A message from President Roosevelt expressing optimism
MEETS : over farm recovery was read yesterday at the opening session
of the American Farm Bureau Federation convention at Chicago,
says a dispatch to the New York Times. After the message was read to the
delegates, Edward A. O'Neal, president of the federation, pledged the full
support of the organization with its thirty-five State farm bureaus behind
the administration's agricultural, monetary and recovery programs. He declared
the Federal Farm Adjustment Act was the "magna charta of Agriculture."

ADVOCATES : The United States should open its trade doors to the
WORLD TRADE : rest of the world for those branches of production which she
is not qualified to enter or can renounce without great loss
or sacrifice, Herbert Feis, economic advisor under President Roosevelt to
the Department of State at Washington, told a service club at Toronto yester-
day. Saying he spoke as "a visiting student" rather than as a Government
official, he declared it was highly desirable that in return there be worked
out, under conditions of reciprocity with other nations, a unified commercial
policy under which American industries which can supply foreign countries
would find their opportunities. (Canadian Press.)

ITALIAN : A nation-wide and simultaneous reduction in salaries and
PLAN : the cost of living is being worked out by Premier Mussolini
and experts of the corporative State, according to a Rome
report to the Associated Press. The Government said a wholesale reduction
in wages and the cost of living must be effected if Italy is to continue to
export products.

CORN : With \$1,500,000 already lent by the Government on corn
LOANS : stored under seal during the last two weeks, it was said
officially yesterday that prospects point toward loans at the
rate of \$1,000,000 a day in the near future. William S. Bradley of the
Commodity Credit Corporation added that many local banks are lending direct
to farmers upon presentation of warehouse receipts and the borrowers' notes,
making unnecessary the use of Government funds for the purpose. (Associated
Press.)

PAY CUTS : President Roosevelt is seriously considering restoring
at least part of the 15 percent reductions in Federal salaries,
probably at the beginning of the new calendar year, it was learned yesterday.
(New York Times.)

Section 2

Steel Production Production of steel for the first eleven months this year totaled 21,057,319, against 12,461,799 tons in the corresponding period last year, according to figures issued by the American Iron and Steel Institute. In the eleven months the industry operated at an average of 33.29 percent of capacity, comparing with 20.15 percent in the same period of 1932. For the fourth consecutive month production was reduced in November. The decline was much larger than in October. (Press.)

Short Rations Short rations enable animals to live longer, but cut their birth rate materially. This conclusion has been reached by Lester Ingle of Brown University, as the result of experiments on two species of cladocerans, small water animals related to shrimp and crayfish. Mr. Ingle reports his work in detail in Science, noting that his results are in general agreement with those of Dr. C. M. McCay of Cornell University, who worked with rats, which are about as far removed from cladocerans as it is possible for animals to be. Mr. Ingle kept females of his animals separately in bottles. In one lot of bottles he put the normal culture fluid in which cladocerans thrive. In the other, he put culture fluid diluted from 24 to 36 times with pond water, thus giving them much less to feed on. The animals on short rations lived nearly 12 percent longer than did their well-fed sisters, but produced far fewer offspring. (Science Service, November 29.)

Pimento Vitamins "Scientists at the Georgia Experiment Station, holding that a certain kind of pimento pepper raised in the Piedmont section of this State, ranks extremely high in vitamin A, are conducting a study of putting the higher vitamin A content into eggs through the feeding of dried pepper to laying hens," says an Atlanta report to the Associated Press. "Dr. Ascham says the Perfection pimento pepper has a higher vitamin A content than most foods recommended for introducing this particular vitamin in the diet, such as butter, eggs, carrots and spinach. It even ranks higher, it is said, than some grades of cod-liver oil. (Press.)

Control of Termites The Timberman for November contains "Wood Preservation Solution to Termite Problem" by A. A. Brown, chairman of the Termite Investigations Committee. He says: "...Experiments were carried on, both in England and in America, as early as 1756, on the use of vegetable tars and creosote-like materials for wood preservatives. The use of creosote as a wood preservative developed slowly. The value of the creosote process as compared to many of the other preservatives became apparent only after years of service....In recent tests by the Bureau of Entomology, the coal-tar creosote group of the International Termite Exposure Tests was treated by pressure impregnation and retained an average of 13.2 pounds of creosote per cubic foot. These sample groups, after having been exposed in the ground to termites for 25 months on Barro Colorado Island, Panama, 20 months in South Africa, and 12 months in Australia and Hawaii, are all in good condition and have not been attacked by termites. A number of failures of creosoted wood due to termite attack came to the attention of the Termite Investigations Committee. Each of these failures reported in California was investigated by one of the field employees of the committee; those reported from other places were traced by correspondence. The value of

creosote for preventing damage by termite was well illustrated by the inspection of these reported failures. No failures were found which could be ascribed to insufficient toxicity of creosote. Wood which was actually penetrated by creosote was never found attacked by termites, although some of the material inspected had been in the ground for 25 to 35 years. Some failures of creosote-treated poles have been traced to the practice of jabbing a pole with a crowbar to test its soundness below ground. Where the injury thus made to the pole had penetrated beyond the treated shell, the untreated wood exposed in the interior of the pole was attacked by decay and termites. Other failures were due to checking, insufficient penetration of preservatives, etc. The Termite Investigations Committee believes that wood treated with coal-tar creosote under pressure and in accordance with the standard specifications of the American Wood Preservers Association will give satisfactory protection under all known conditions...."

State Control of Agriculture Nature (London) for November 11 prints a lecture given by Sir Daniel Hall before the Cambridge (England) Philosophical Society on "Organization of Agriculture". One paragraph says: "....State organization of agriculture in some form has become inevitable; many branches of farming in Great Britain would perish if they were not 'nursed'. The question remains, what form shall the organization take? We have one example before us in the Russian plan. They represent what we might call an engineer's lay-out to obtain maximum efficiency of production from the land, given a perfectly clean sheet as to land, labor and capital, without any hampering conditions other than those imposed by soil and climate. It is the method of industrial exploitation such as we see at work in some of the great farms in the United States and of tropical countries, raised to a higher power, from thousands to millions of acres, by the all-controlling State organization. Its aim is to secure from the soil the food and other raw materials required by the nation by the minimum employment of man-power, made effective by the application of science and machinery, thus liberating the great proportion of the labour hitherto so employed for other forms of production which will add to the real wealth of the community. It demands for its realization a wealth of directive skill and a technique of national organization which only began to be attempted during the war. It necessitates a social revolution which no other country is prepared to carry through"

Migrations of Insects At a session of the Societe de Pathologie Exotique, Tanon and Neveu announced the discovery of a new species of cockroach previously unknown in Paris, according to the Paris correspondent of The Journal of the American Medical Association. "Speed in methods of travel has increased, in late years, the geographic distribution of many insects," he says. "Some species that have been restricted heretofore to Asia or Africa are beginning to appear in Europe. Three years ago the hygienic services of the police were compelled to deal with houses invaded by ants from Indo-China. More recently a building became infested with ants from Argentina, and a few weeks ago a house was invaded by cockroaches that were different from any species known in France. The new species is called *Sapolla supellictium*. (New York Times.)

Section 3
Market Quotations

Dec. 11-- Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealcrs, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.25-6.50; cows good \$2.75-3.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.75; vealcrs good and choice \$4.00-5.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.20-3.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.30-3.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.00-3.40; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.25-2.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$7.00-7.60; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.50-6.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Whcat* Minnep. 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7/8-86-7/8¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.* K.C. 82-83¢; Chi. 88¢; St.Louis 88¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 90¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 69¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minnep. 78-80¢; No. 2 rye, Minnep. 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ -61 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 46 $\frac{3}{4}$ -48¢; St.Louis 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (New); No. 3 yellow, Chi. 50-51¢ (New); No. 3 white oats, Minnep. 33-34¢; K. C. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ -37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St.Louis 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minnep. 69-70¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minnep. \$1.74 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.77 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Fruits and Veggies.: Mc. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-1.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.18 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.30-1.50 in the East; \$1.16-1.20 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked stock nominally unchanged at \$1.25 carlot sales in Chi.; \$1-1.05 f.o.b. Waupaca. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweetpotatoes 65¢-\$1.10 per bushel basket in the East. Virginia Jersey type \$1.25-1.50 per barrel in N.Y. City. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.15-1.35 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. yellow onions \$1-1.30 per 50-pound sack in city markets; \$1.05-1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern yellows 85¢-\$1.30 in consuming centers and 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. West Michigan points. N.Y. Danish type cabbage brought \$42-50 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$39-40 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type \$1.75-2.25 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in eastern cities and \$2.25-2.50 in Chicago. N.Y. No. 1, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch minimum, R. I. Greening apples \$1.25-1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in N.Y. City; cold storage stock 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum \$1.25-1.30 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 4 points to 9.90¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.72¢. January future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 10.02¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 9.98¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 Score, 21¢; 90 Score, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 12-13¢; S. Daisies, 12-13¢; Y. Americas, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Uerner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-31 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards, 27¢; Firsts, 23¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LI, No. 62

Section 1

December 13, 1933

FARM OPINION IN MIDWEST

A general decline in the feeling of farm unrest and an increase in optimism as to the future were reflected yesterday in a survey of opinions of conservative farm leaders, reports a Chicago dispatch to the Associated Press. Leaders of the strike movement which a few weeks ago forced the attention of the Nation on the farm situation, however, refused to concede that the agricultural corner has been turned. Delegates to the American Farm Bureau Federation meeting were practically unanimous in declaring the farm outlook much improved. Farm Holiday Association and Farmers' Union leaders failed to share their optimism.

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

"Secretary of State Hull of the United States called on the nations of the Western Hemisphere yesterday to lower their tariffs and to invite the rest of the world, through the London Economic Conference, to follow their example," says Harold B. Hinton in a Montevideo cable to the New York Times. "The expected United States economic proposal, delivered to the committee on new economic matters of the Pan-American Conference under the chairmanship of Foreign Minister Carlos Saavedra Lamas of Argentina, met with a mixed reception. It evoked the approval of Argentina and Uruguay and the criticism of Mexico and El Salvador..."

BRITISH TRADE

A strong and steady revival in Britain's foreign trade is revealed by Board of Trade returns for November, published yesterday, according to a London cable to the New York Times. For the fifth successive month there was improvement in exports of British goods. Imports were higher than ^{the} year ago, largely as a result of increased buying of raw material. Depreciation of the dollar has contributed to this result, making it possible for the British to buy American cotton, tobacco and fruits more cheaply than a year ago.

FARM-HOUSING SURVEY

A nation-wide farm-housing survey employing 1,912 workers, chiefly women, including 100 in New York State, was approved yesterday as a Civil Works project by Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Administrator. The object of the survey, to be conducted in counties where one out of every ten farm homes will be visited, will be to determine the adequacy of rural housing and the needs for improvement. The project will be carried out under the Bureau of Home Economics in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, Department of Agriculture. (New York Times.)

Section 2

Lightning
Protection
for Trees

A method of protecting trees from lightning, tried in Maryland, is described in Science (December 1) in a letter from J. B. Whitehead, Johns Hopkins University. ".... A 5/16-inch 7-strand bar copper conductor is attached to the tree trunk by galvanized or copper nails and is extended as nearly as possible in a straight line from the ground to the highest point of the principal leader of the tree which may be safely reached by the climber. At this point it is clamped to a 4-inch limb by means of a through bolt. Some 15 inches of the conductor above the clamp are untwisted with the strands pointing diagonally upward in all directions. In cases of large trees with several leaders, the conductor is carried to the extremity of each, the several conductors being joined in good electrical connection where the leaders converge. At the ground the conductor passes into a 3/4-inch iron pipe 11 feet long and this pipe is driven 11 feet into the ground. The conductor is rigidly attached to the pipe mechanically at the bottom and is soldered to the top at the ground level....In all 61 trees have been protected. Nine of these trees had been struck one or more times before the installation of the rods. Since the installation of the rods not one of the trees has been struck. Two cases have been reported in which a tree in the neighborhood of the protected trees has been struck, the protected tree remaining immune; in one case, at a distance of 280 feet, and in another at a distance of 150 feet...."

Conditioning
of Meat

The Veterinary Record (London) for November 4 prints "Meat Preservation", a paper by W. R. Wooldridge, presented at the annual congress of the National Veterinary Medical Association of Great Britain and Ireland. It says in part: "...Experiments by members of the staff of the Food Investigation Board have shown that, taking into consideration all the changes that occur during ripening--whether these be bacterial, chemical, physical or those indefinite changes associated with palatability--the most favourable period and temperature for handling the meat is ten to twelve days at a temperature of 37° to 38° F. This temperature is not sufficiently low to arrest the enzymatic processes associated with ripening, but it is low enough to inhibit the multiplication rate of organisms, at least for a period beyond that recommended. Ordinarily meat consumed in this country is not conditioned, the fault being shared by the housewife and the butcher. If joints, especially those of poor quality, were allowed to mature before sale, there is little doubt but that the total consumption of meat would increase...."

Trends in
Population

Ellsworth Huntington, writing on "A Neglected Tendency in Eugenics" in Social Forces for October, says: "The secret of future events is often hidden in trends which are now scarcely visible. This is perhaps the case of eugenics. At any rate there are signs of a minor trend directly the opposite of the main trend which now creates so much anxiety. This main trend is of course the change in our population due to the differential birth rate whereby the people who are presumably the most valuable have much smaller families than those of less value. The tendency toward small families has followed the usual course

December 13, 1933

of innovations. It began in the upper levels of society and worked downward. It has not yet permeated all classes equally, but its effect is almost universally visible. For example, among a hundred completed families of working men whom I recently investigated at Framingham, Massachusetts, I found an average of only 3.7 children per family. This is only about half the size of the average family among the best type of people of colonial days. Even among the unskilled third of these working men, the average number of children is only 4.3. Thus what the upper levels of society began to do a hundred years ago, the lower levels are beginning to do today. By the same token, what the upper class do today, the lower classes are likely to do tomorrow.... Wilcox, Sydenstricker and Lorimer have all investigated the number of children per native white woman in different parts of the United States as successive censuses. They find that most sections still show a decline from decade to decade. This is especially rapid in the South and slower in the West. In the East, however, it almost disappears, and in most States there has recently been little change. In northern New England, there actually appears to be a reversal, so that the birth rate among native white women is a trifle higher now than formerly. This region is the one where the old colonial white stock of the kind among which birth restriction first made its appearance is most predominant.... When we look at the problem really, as well as when we look at it from the standpoint of a particular biological stock, we find evidence that the tendency toward birth restriction has burned itself out...."

Construction Construction throughout the country continues to make in West substantial progress. Contract totals in the 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains calculated at \$162,330,600 by the F. W. Dodge Corporation for November established a new monthly high record since October, 1931. Last month's figures represented an advance of about 12 percent over the \$144,938,000 reported for the preceding month and a gain of 55 percent over the \$104,729,000 aggregate for November. Current activities are feeling the stimulating effect of the greater volume of publicly-financed projects. During November it is estimated that about 80 percent of the total construction contracted for came from that source, mainly attributable to the workings of the Public Works Administration. Residential construction last month continued its upward surge, the total representing an advance of 22.6 percent over November, 1932, and of close to 10 percent over the preceding month of this year. The aggregate was \$23,651,700, as compared with \$21,525,700 in October and \$19,245,300 in November, 1932. (Wall Street Journal, December 8.)

Cooked Rice "Cooked rice, marketed in cans through grocery stores all in Cans over the United States, is the latest food product to rap on American tables for recognition and a bigger share of the business of filling the national stomach," says the Northwestern Miller, (November 28). "A canning factory is being established in Beaumont, Texas, by private capital but with the endorsement of the American Rice Growers Co-operative Association. Surveys made by two concerns of nationwide reputation, the Hanff-Metzger Advertising Agency and the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Co., show that rice must be prepared for sale in a cooked form before an increased demand in the United States can be expected," a bulletin of the growers' co-operative states."

Section 3
Market Quotations

Dec. 12--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.25-6.25; cows good \$2.75-3.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.75; vealers good and choice \$4.00-5.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.10-3.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.30-3.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$2.90-3.25; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.25-2.75; slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$7.00-7.50; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.50-6.10.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat.* Minneap. 82-1/8-85-1/8¢; No. 2 Hd. Wr.* K.C. 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ -82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. 88¢; St. Louis 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 88 $\frac{1}{4}$ -89¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 69¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 77 $\frac{3}{4}$ -79 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 57-3/8-60-3/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 45 $\frac{5}{8}$ -46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 51-51 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow Chi. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ -50¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 32-7/8-33-7/8¢; K.C. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ -37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. 37-37 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ (Nom); Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 70-71¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.73-1.76.

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-1.80 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.18 f.o.b. Presque Isle, N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.30-1.50 in a few cities; \$1.17-1.23 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked stock \$1.25-1.30 carlot sales in Chi. \$1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.05 f.o.b. Waupaca, N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$45-50 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$40-f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked Danish type \$2.50-per 100 pounds in Chi.; bulk per ton \$43-45 f.o.b. Racine. South Carolina Pointed type in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hampers ranged \$1.75-2.25 in city markets. N.Y. and Midwestern yellow onions brought 85¢-\$1.30 per 50-pound sack in city markets with f.o.b. sales \$1.10 at Rochester and \$1 at West Michigan points. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet-potatoes ranged 75¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in eastern cities. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.15-1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.40-1.60 per bushel basket in N.Y. City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 7 points to 9.83¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.71¢. January future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 9.95¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 9.90¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 21¢; 91 Score 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 Score, 20¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 12-13¢; S. Daisies, 12-13¢; Y. Americas, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-31¢; Standards, 25-27¢; Firsts, 23¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LI, No. 63

Section 1

December 14, 1933

TARIFF
PLANS

President Roosevelt, although anxious for world-wide tariff adjustments, believes that the immediate method is through bilateral treaties such as Secretary Hull advocated before the Pan-American conference at Montevideo. General tariff reduction should be the objective, the President feels, it was learned yesterday, but the administration is by no means optimistic about obtaining this result in view of the world's present condition. (New York Times.)

WORLD
WHEAT

The International Wheat Marketing Committee found many undesirable features yesterday in a Franco-German formula calling on exporters to fix prices on outgoing wheat and wheat flour, says a London report to the Associated Press. American and Canadian quarters indicated that they feel exporters are passing the buck by fighting shy of artificial price-fixing, on the grounds they believe their governments will not accept or enforce such agreements.

FARM BUREAU
OPINION

Delegates to the American Farm Bureau Federation's annual convention at Chicago yesterday voted approval of the Roosevelt recovery measures for agriculture, including his stand on monetary changes. It wound up the convention by scoring the "profiteering" going on under the NRA and urging the Farm Adjustment Administration to speed up increased income for farmers. (New York Times.)

COMMODITY
PRICES

Reversing the trend of the two previous weeks, wholesale commodity prices last week resumed an upward movement, Prof. Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, announced yesterday, reports the Washington Bureau of the Baltimore Sun. The increase, which amounted to three-tenths of one percent, placed the wholesale index number at 70.9 percent of the 1926 average for the week ended December 9, / and with 71.7, the high point reached during the present year, for the week ended November 18.

COTTONSEED
CRUSHINGS

Cottonseed crushed in the 4-month period August 1 to November 30 was reported by the Census Bureau yesterday to have totaled 1,979,302 tons, compared with 2,106,840 tons in the same period a year ago, and cottonseed on hand at mills November 30 totaled 1,342,640 tons, compared with 1,442,585 tons a year ago. (A.P.)

Section 2

Texas Cotton Costs Lower

The Texas cotton crop this season was produced at a cost to the farmers of more than 33 percent below that of former years, according to the estimate of the State Banking Department, says an Austin report to the Wall Street Journal, December 12. This marked curtailment of agricultural operating cost was due almost wholly to the policy of the banks in reducing to a minimum the amount of credit available to farmers. While crop loans were not altogether eliminated, most banks shaved down the amounts requested in the applications of farmers for loans 50 percent to 75 percent from those of previous years. This action resulted in the production of the cotton crop at a lower cost than ever before known in Texas. The field labor was performed mostly by the farmers and their families instead of by hired outside help as was formerly the case. Payments by the Government for the plowed-up acreage has been one of the important contributing factors to the present return of prosperity to the farmer and to the business interests which are largely dependent on his patronage. This money has gone to pay debts, some of them long overdue, leaving a good sized surplus which has filled the coffers of the banks almost to the point of overflowing.

Experiment Stations

"The economic depression on the farms has proved more conclusively than ever the value of the work being done by the various agricultural experiment stations throughout the country," says an editorial in The American Fertilizer (December 2) "... Although the Federal contribution to this work has been maintained at the former level, 38 of the stations are now operating under decreased incomes. As a result, many have had to restrict building programs and devote a larger share of their appropriations to meet the pressing demands for service to the farmers. Every fertilizer manufacturer has a vital interest in seeing that the experiment stations are not unduly restricted in their work for the farmer.... From the start, much depends upon a scientific selection of these analyses, ^{for the fertilizer code}. In the work which has been done to date, the agricultural officials have given their heartiest co-operation. The stamp of official approval will be a great help in obtaining the acceptance by the farmer-customer of the selection of analyses made. When over-zealous legislators start to slash appropriations for the experiment stations, the fertilizer manufacturers should rally to their support."

Department of Agriculture

"M. B. Matlack and C. E. Sando, of the Food Research Division, Department of Agriculture, have been investigating the important problem of colour in tomato products," says an editorial in Food Manufacture for December. "The popularity of Italian tomatoes in America is due largely to their superior colour. To what is this due, and how are changes in colour brought about? The red pigment of the tomato is lycopene, a very easily auto-oxidisable substance in its isolated state. Oxidation bleaches it to a pale yellowish colour. The cause of browning is, however, obscure and the investigators have not been able to come to a definite decision, although they have tentatively

put forward several suggestions. It would seem probable, however, that change in colour in tomatoes during processing is a matter of considerable complexity which requires much research for its elucidation. The work of Matlack and Sando is important as having taken the initial step in a matter of great commercial interest."

Protein for Poultry A ration carrying even more than 20 percent protein may be advisable for battery brooding of chicks according to three years of research just announced by the poultry department of the University of New Hampshire. This showed that an increase in protein from 15 to 20 percent results in heavier chicks at 12 weeks of age with no greater mortality. Chickens on 15 percent protein averaged 2.054 pounds apiece the 12th week and those on 20 percent, 2.933 pounds. Each percentage increase in protein gave a noticeable boost in weight. More feed was consumed by the higher protein group, but it was used more efficiently. A definite conclusion is that the 20 percent ration is most efficient and that one having a protein content of 17 percent or less is not so desirable. (Editorial, New England Homestead, December 9.)

South Dakota Farm Relief "Prospective disbursements to South Dakota farmers through the corn and hog allotments are so substantial that they command attention," says an editorial in the Daily Argus-Leader (December 9). "W. R. Ronald, publisher of the Mitchell Republican, has devoted much attention to this subject. He estimates a return on the hog allotments will range from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 while corn land rentals will be from \$7,500,000 to \$11,250,000. The exact amounts cannot be calculated due to an uncertainty in respect to the base from which the Department of Agriculture will draw its statistics. South Dakota wheat allotments are in excess of \$5,000,000. Adding this to the corn and hog distributions, we have a total running from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 in round numbers. The wheat allotments are now being distributed and the corn and hog distributions are to be made as rapidly as the necessary machinery can be set up. If we add to these figures the large expenditures for public works, general relief and highways, the aggregate swings into high figures. Perhaps it will be \$50,000,000, perhaps \$60,000,000. One can only guess as the exact total of the disbursements has not been determined. It is needless to say, however, that it will be substantial."

Steel Trade Shows Gain Sentiment in the steel trade has improved continuously for a month, says a Pittsburgh report to the New York Times. Contracts with customers have increased appraisals of prospective steel requirements while there has been a slight increase in actual buying. Output of steel ingots last week was officially reported at 28.3 percent of capacity, against 26.8 percent in the preceding week and 25.2 percent in the week ended on November 11, the lowest week since late in April, when production was engaged in its long increase. The steel trade is taking more interest in the United States Steel Corporation's reports showing shipments month by month than it did in the series supplanted a month ago, which showed the corporation's unfilled orders.

Section 3
Market Quotations

Dec. 13--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.25-6.75; cows good \$2.75-3.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-7.00; vealers good and choice \$4.00-5.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.25-3.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.35-3.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.10-3.45; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.25-2.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.75-7.25; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.50-6.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 81-84¢; No. 1 Hd.Wr.K.C. 80-81¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.* Chi. 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ -85 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); St.Louis 86¢ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 67¢; No. 1 Durum, Duluth 76-78¢; No. 2 rye Minneap. 55-58¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 44-45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 50¢ (Nom); No. 3 yellow, Chi. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ -49 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 31-5 $\frac{1}{8}$ -32-5 $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢; K.C. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ -37¢; Chi. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ -38¢; St. Louis 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 70-71¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.70 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.73 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.55-1.85 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; \$1.18 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.30-1.50 in few cities; \$1.18-1.22 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked stock \$1.25-1.30 carlot sales in Chi.; \$1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.05 f.o.b. Waupaca. N.Y. and Midwestern yellow onions brought 95¢-\$1.30 per 50-lb sack in consuming centers; \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester and \$1-1.05 f.o.b. West Mich. points. N.Y. Danish type cabbage ranged \$42-50 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$40 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. stock \$53-55 in St.Louis; \$43-45 f.o.b. Racine. S.C. Pointed type \$1.75-2.15 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bu hamper in eastern cities. Del. and Md. Jersey type sweetpotatoes brought 75¢-\$1.25 per bu basket in city markets. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.15-1.30 per bu hamper in the Middle West. Hudson River Section, N.Y. No. 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.65 and Baldwins 75¢-\$1 per bu basket in N.Y.C.; cold storage Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25-1.30 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price Middling spot cotton in ten designated markets advanced 5 points to 9.88¢ per lb. On corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.94¢. January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 10.00¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 9.96¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ score, 21¢; 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ score, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 20¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12-13¢; S.Daisies, 12-13¢; Y. Americas, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Co. quotes.) were: Specials, 25-27¢; Standards, 24¢; Firsts 19¢. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LI, No. 64

Section 1

December 15, 1933

WAR DEBT PAYMENTS Six out of eleven European nations will pay the United States \$8,898,123 today on a total December debt instalment of \$152,952,637. Only one nation--Finland--is paying in full. France, Belgium, Poland, and Estonia are defaulters. Great Britain, with the consent of President Roosevelt, makes a token payment of \$7,500,000 on a debt of \$117,670,765, while Italy pays \$1,000,000 on a debt of \$2,133,906. Czechoslovakia pays \$150,000, Latvia \$8,500 and Lithuania \$10,000. (New York Times.)

MAYORS ASK PWA FUNDS Continuation of the Civil Works Administration until such time as the 4,000,000 persons now employed thereby can find private employment, solution of the municipal default problem through Congressional action, an increase in the PWA fund of \$2,000,000,000 and extension of credit to public bodies upon sound collateral, were urged yesterday by the executive committee of the United States Conference of Mayors. (New York Times.)

DEPOSIT INSURANCE Preparations for participation in the Federal deposit insurance plan are being completed by banks. Institutions are arranging their subscriptions of a half of 1 percent of their deposits to the temporary fund by which deposits up to \$2,500 will be insured until July 1, 1934. Numerous banks have made these payments. Officials of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation have announced that half of the assessment is payable today and the rest on demand of the corporation at a future date. (Press.)

COTTON CONSUMPTION Cotton consumed in November was reported yesterday by the Census Bureau at 475,368 bales of lint and 59,111 bales of linters, compared with 503,873 and 66,838 in October, and 502,434 and 56,963 in November 1932. November imports totaled 13,136 bales, compared with 12,121 bales in October, and 8,973 bales in November 1932. November exports totaled 915,304 bales of lint and 17,908 bales of linters, compared with 1,046,524 and 6,723 for October, and 1,012,411 and 7,057 for November 1932. (Associated Press.)

TOBACCO PRICES The Lexington tobacco average declined yesterday to \$12.11 a hundred on a sale of 1,307,950 pounds, while markets at Maysville and Covington remained closed after dissatisfied growers halted sales ~~yesterday~~ afternoon at the request of growers after 53,540 pounds had been auctioned for an average of \$9.89.

Section 2

Funds for
Highways

An editorial on gas tax diversion in Roads and Streets for December says: "Based upon data furnished by the Bureau of Public Roads and the State Highway Departments about \$486,-000,000 will have been expended during 1933 by State Highway Departments. This sum would have been \$206,000,000 larger had it not been for diversions of gasoline taxes and the like. The worst offender as a diverter of highway funds to other uses was the State of New York. It diverted about \$50,000,000, leaving only \$13,000,000 for highway work. Texas diverted \$17,000,000 and left an equal amount undiverted. Wisconsin diverted \$15,000,000 and left only \$10,000,000 for roadwork. Illinois diverted nearly \$20,000,000 but left about \$45,000,000; but in 1934 the diversions will be so great as to leave only \$28,000,000. It is almost unbelievable that only 13 of the 48 States failed to divert large sums of highway funds, and that the total thus diverted is 30 percent of the amount collected for highway purposes. As a result of these diversions and because of decreases in bond issues and tax collections, the 48 States spent only 60 percent as much on highway work in 1933 as in 1932. Yet for four years the Federal Government has been increasing its highway expenditures and urging the States to do likewise, in order to afford employment to the millions of men eager for work...."

Technocracy
in Farming

"....There are some who believe that the only future for British agriculture is the mechanized farm," says the Scottish Farmer (November 11). "Such a type of farming is definitely unsuitable over a large area in Scotland, but it is significant of the tendency to displace human labour that the preliminary figures based on the 1930-31 census of agricultural production in Scotland disclose the fact that since 1908 'the total number of fixed and portable machines of all kinds has been almost quadrupled'. Within the previous five years there has been a 25 percent increase in all and an increase of 45 percent in the number of tractors. It is a mere truism to state that if agriculture has been prosperous during these years the increase would have been more notable. Agriculture as an industry has lagged behind others in providing labour-saving devices, and many of the ordinary farm operations are still astonishingly crude in this inventive age. The last century has seen practically no advance in the cumbersome methods of spreading farm manure, and in the harvesting of the turnip crop. Drainage still remains a laborious and costly operation, costing in many cases the capital value of the land improved...."

Erosion Control
Program

"Impressive demonstrations of soil erosion control methods are planned by the new Soil Erosion Service set up in the Interior Department and financed by an allotment of \$5,000,000 from PWA funds," says Engineering News-Record (November 30). "...The Erosion Service is selecting 10 or 12 watersheds of 200,000 to 300,000 acres each in various parts of the country where soil erosion is a major problem. With the cooperation of the landowners in such areas, a variety of practical control measures, both vegetative and mechanical, will be applied according to their adaptability to conditions. Where mechanical methods are suggested, a vegetative covering also will be applied to provide full stability. A combination of engineering,

forestry and cropping practices will be employed in establishing a definite plan of land use based on the peculiar requirements of soil, topography, rainfall and type of agriculture in each area. The areas selected are representative of the diverse conditions under which soil erosion has already acted, destroying 35,000,000 acres of land formerly cultivated and progressively impoverishing 125,000,000 acres in the United States....In combining vegetative with engineering methods of checking land depreciation, the present emphasis appears to be on the former, but Mr. Bennett states that mechanical methods developed at the erosion-control experiment station of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering will be applied in the larger demonstration program..."

Tung Oil Exports Exports of tung oil to the United States from Hankow during October totaled 9,590,000 pounds, compared with 7,516,-000 pounds for September and 8,160,000 pounds for October 1932, according to the Chemical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Total exports of tung oil in October totaled 12,718,000 pounds against 8,684,000 pounds in September and 10,208,000 pounds in October 1932. (Press.)

Scientists' Services "Dr. R. P. White of the New Jersey Experiment Station is well known to scientists of the country and to plantmen of a large part of it as a successful and exceedingly useful plant disease specialist," says an editorial in Florists Exchange for December 9. "He has just given evidence of his versatility in another field, one in which scientists have, of recent years, been playing an increasingly important part, with increasingly appreciated results. This is the role of adviser and organizer of commercial interests with a view of elevating their standards, solving some of their problems and making the most of their opportunities. Dr. White's special service in this direction has just resulted in the formation of the National Association of Arborists for which he and a small unofficial committee (including other scientific men) have labored valiantly, disinterestedly and effectively for several months...It is often possible for an individual definitely outside a certain field of industry, but intelligently familiar with it and in complete sympathy with it, to accomplish things that its own members, for various reasons, could not hope to do or at least do with the same facility, speed and general approval. That is just what 'Doc' White did...It is what scientists in various places are doing to an increasing degree with any groups--thereby making themselves more valuable to our industry than ever."

Frozen Fruits "An interesting marketing and distributing experiment is being conducted by the Fruit Products Committee of the Canadian Department of Agriculture in conjunction with the Ottawa dairy," says Ice and Refrigeration for December. "The Ottawa dairy drivers will take orders for frozen fresh strawberries and raspberries in one-pound containers, making delivery the following day. This fruit has been processed and frozen at the Experimental Farm and handed over to the Ottawa dairy for distribution. The product is of a high order and in the opinion of many surpasses the flavor of fresh fruit. The price is 25 cents per carton."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Dec. 14-- Livestock at Chi: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.25-6.75; cows good \$2.75-3.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-7.00; vealers good and choice \$4.00-5.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5.25. Hogs 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.10-3.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.25-3.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.00-3.35; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.25-2.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.75-7.50; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.50-6.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wh.* Minneap. $81\frac{3}{4}$ - $84\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No. 2 Hd.Wr.K.C. 79-80 ϕ ; Chi. 86 ϕ ; St.Louis 86- $86\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 87 ϕ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 67 ϕ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $75\frac{1}{2}$ - $77\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 55- $3\frac{1}{8}$ - $58\frac{3}{8}\phi$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $44\frac{1}{2}$ - $45\frac{1}{4}\phi$; St. Louis $49\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $47\frac{3}{4}$ - $48\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 32-1/8-33-1/8 ϕ ; K. C. 35- $36\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Chi. $35\frac{3}{4}$ - $36\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 36 ϕ (Nom); Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 70-71 ϕ ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.70-1.73.

Me. sacked Green Mt. potatoes ranged \$1.60-1.80 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; \$1.15-1.18 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.25-1.55 in the East; \$1.18-1.23 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked stock \$1.25-1.30 carlot sales in Chi.; \$1-1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Waupaca. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$45-\$50 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$40 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. stock \$50-\$53 in St. Louis; \$43-\$45 f.o.b. Racine. S. C. Pointed type \$1.90-2.25 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bu. hamper in eastern cities. N.Y. and Midwestern yellow onions ranged 90 ϕ -\$1.30 per 50-lb sack in consuming centers; \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester and \$1 f.o.b. West Mich. points. East Shore Md. and Del. Jersey type sweetpotatoes brought 75 ϕ -\$1.15 per bu. basket in city markets. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.20-1.30 per hamper in the Middle West. N. Y. No. 1, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inch minimum, R. I. Greening apples \$1.50-1.65 per bu. basket in N.Y. City; cold storage stock $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch Baldwins \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 2 points to 9.86 ϕ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.77 ϕ . January future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 9.95 ϕ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 9.93 ϕ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 19 ϕ ; 91 Score, $18\frac{1}{2}\phi$; 90 Score, 18 ϕ . Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh Am. cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 12-13 ϕ ; S. Daisies, 12-13 ϕ ; Y. Americas, $12\frac{1}{2}$ - $13\frac{1}{4}\phi$. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quotations) were: Specials, 23-25 ϕ ; Standards, 21-22 ϕ ; Firsts, $16\frac{1}{2}$ -18 ϕ . (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LI, No. 65

Section 1

December 16, 1933

TARIFF POLICY "Secretary of State Cordell Hull's declaration on tariff policy...favoring the principle of reduction of tariffs and trade barriers...was unanimously adopted yesterday by the committee on new economic matters of the Pan-American Conference," says Harold B. Hinton in a Montevideo cable to the New York Times. "It is the first major business to progress this far. Yesterday's vote was tantamount to adoption by the conference, although the final approval of a plenary session is needed as a matter of form..."

WINE QUOTAS The Federal Alcohol Control Administration has announced that in return for trade concessions made to this country, French vintners would have their liquor quota substantially increased. Michael MacWhite, Minister of the Irish Free State, said that his country had secured an increased quota here for its whiskies in exchange for trade concessions. (Washington Post.)

American fruit importers claimed yesterday to have discovered a tax "joker" in the French plan to admit more fruit in return for larger wine quotas in the United States, says a Paris dispatch to the United Press. The "joker" to which they objected lay in an alleged plan by the French to impose what the Americans here regard as prohibitive import license taxes on dealers in fruits, which would make impossible, they declared, the importation of fruit from the United States at all.

WORLD WHEAT COMMITTEE Framework for a world minimum scale of wheat prices was completed last night after a four-day survey of conditions and trends by an international wheat marketing committee, says a London report to the Associated Press. It was considered certain that the average price would be well below the 63.08 gold cents (about one dollar) a bushel rate at which importing nations have agreed to start thinking about cutting tariffs.

CONSUMERS TO ORGANIZE The organization of more than 3,000 consumers' councils throughout the United States, whose activities would range from hearing price complaints to promoting symphony orchestras, was outlined yesterday as an objective of the Consumers Advisory Board of the Recovery Administration. Membership of each council would include, if possible, a member of a women's organization interested in consumer problems, a county agricultural agent, a home demonstration agent, a "dirt farmer", a housewife of "moderate or less than moderate" needs, a manual worker and a member of a consumer cooperative. (A.P.)

Section 2

French
Import
Quotas

The American Economic Review for December contains "French Import Quotas" by Ethel B. Dietrich, Mount Holyoke College. In conclusion she says: "There can be no question but that France instituted her import quota system as a first-aid measure to safeguard the domestic market for French producers, agricultural and industrial, and to reinforce her protective tariff system, crippled by consolidated tariffs in commercial treaties. As such they can be considered a qualified success, though it is difficult to differentiate between the effects of the quotas and her other trade restrictions, such as her special surtax on imports from countries with depreciated currencies, clearing-house agreements, the turnover tax on imports, severe marking regulations, laws similar to the wheat law and the sanitary regulations...They are superior to protective tariffs as a defensive and protective weapon; they are immediate, since they take effect at once upon the promulgation of the executive decree without a long drawn-out legislative process; they are flexible and can easily be revised to meet varying conditions or rising prices; and as restrictions they are effective. As one Frenchman aptly put it, they are more rational because they go directly to the point. Since import quotas require careful economic planning for their scientific application, those who believe in a regulated economy find justification in their use; while others who cling to a belief in the benefits of the natural flow of trade, consider them only another disastrous obstacle to economic recovery. If, in truth, we have reached 'the end of laissez faire', the corollary of which has always been free trade, it would seem as if import quotas merit consideration, not as a weapon but as an instrument of economic control."

Predicts Steel

Improvement "Production in the iron and steel industry has made an improvement other contra-seasonal gain, largely of a bulge in shipping orders against expiring contracts," the Iron Age says. "Under the steel code, all contract tonnage remaining unshipped on the final day of a calendar quarter is automatically cancelled. On products which have been advanced in price there is every incentive to take full shipments against commitments made at lower figures. This is particularly true of products like pig iron and bars, plates and shapes for which contracts at pre-code prices are still in force...Rail orders have not yet affected production except in the South, where the Ensley mill has resumed operations and six additional, open-hearth furnaces have been lighted. Northern mills which participated in the Pennsylvania Railroad's distribution of 100,000 tons of rails do not expect to start rolling the steel until late in the winter...."

Agricultural

"Revolutions" Walter E. Elliot, English Minister of Agriculture, in a radio talk, "Rural Britain Today and Tomorrow," printed in the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture (November), says: "...We are clearly in the middle of a new economic revolution, agricultural even more than industrial, of which the political revolutions now proceeding in Europe and America are merely aspects. The revolution in Chile was due, at least in part, to the chemist and engineers who made it possible to draw on the nitrogen of the air, and abolished by the turn of a switch the independence of world agriculture on Chilean nitrate. The revolutions in Cuba are certainly due, in greater or less degree, to the botanist who

December 16, 1933

brought the sugar-beet to supplant the sugarcane, the engineers who perfected and cheapened the extracting, and then the Dutch plant breeders in Java on the other side of the world who bred the sugar-cane P.O.J. 2878, so called because it was the 2,878th step they had made to breed the perfect sugar-cane, high yielding and disease resistant....The nineteenth century is the abnormal period and not the present day. The nineteenth century has passed. Its vast exports of capital, its dizzy increases of population, its tides of emigration running like a mill-race till a million people a year were being poured into and absorbed by the United States alone, will not recur in our time. We have to learn to live in our own country. All of us have to learn to live within our own lands....The earth is very tolerant. Look at the spoil-heaps of the coal mines, where the soil that grew the tree ferns of coal seams, a hundred million, a hundred and fifty million years ago, has been brought to the top, and exposed again to sun and wind and rain. It spawns no monsters from the dawn of time. It nourishes grasses and dandelions, chickweed and dockens, the kindly plants and life of our own day; yet imagination crumples at the thought of how long ago it was since these acres last carried life, when the coal forests were all new and scarcely a heast or a tree or a mountain or a continent that we know has been dreamt of. The processes of life then were the same as those on which we rely for our daily bread, and maybe for our sanity, today. These processes were the study and the speech of Cobbett and Arthur Young a hundred years ago; they are yet the theme of this series, in our own day and generation, in the autumn of this year of 1933. They will be the same, a thousand or ten thousand years hence...."

How Dust
Storms Arise Dust storms like those that swept over the Midwest this fall are generated by the same air mechanics that build the beautiful fleecy cumulus clouds of the middle strata of the atmosphere, says Science Service (November 14). When the sun has been shining strongly on the earth for some time a considerable mass of air is warmed, and since warm air is less dense than cold, it begins to rise, sometimes nearly vertically. If there is plenty of moisture in the soil and vegetation, these rising air currents carry up water vapor, which on cooling in the upper levels condenses into clouds. If, however, there has been a drought of several weeks' duration, as frequently happens in the West in late autumn and early spring, the vertical air currents carry up quantities of fine soil particles, and these, "swept along by the northwesterly storm winds, later descend on areas farther to the east as blinding clouds of dust. Dust storms are possible even in the depth of winter, if there are areas left free of snow for any length of time. Such dust storms frequently become mingled with snow to form the blizzards that have well earned the soubriquet, "the gray tiger of the North," for such blizzards have so much dust in them that the air appears not white but gray. The dust storms that seem so distressing to us nowadays are mere zephyrs by comparison with those that swept the mid-latitudes of the earth at the close of the last great Ice Age. These, raging for probably scores of thousands of winters, piled up thick deposits of that peculiarly fine-grained soil known as "loess."

Loess beds form some of the richest agricultural lands of the earth: the great range of bluffs that looks out over the Missouri River flats all along the western boundary of Iowa, for example, are made of Loess."

By-Products Research "In a recent issue of an engineering society journal of the Northwest there appears a dissertation on dwindling natural resources in the district and the consequent flattening out in the curve of population increase," says an editorial in Engineering News-Record (November 30). "The writer, Prof. R. L. Ryerson, of the University of Minnesota, points out that the rural population of the State is already stationary and that the increase in urban population is fast slowing down. Because Minnesota has not kept pace industrially with the average of the United States, she lost 70,000 persons by migration in the 1920-1930 decade, he writes. What is to be done about it? Recognizing the trends as significant, public-spirited business leaders have organized the Northwest Research Foundation to finance researches looking toward the development of new industries as well as stabilization of those already existing. Basic raw materials being in abundance in the Northwest, it is hoped that research may develop new industries to take the place of those that are declining. Lignite may be used to produce fixed nitrogen for fertilizer. Second-growth aspen of no use now might produce a high-grade alpha cellulose from which the rapidly increasing volume of rayon is derived, thus replacing the dying lumber industry. Some additional commercial uses may be discovered for the millions of bushels of low-grade grains that come to market. At the Iowa State College the chemical engineering department in cooperation with U. S. Department of Agriculture chemists has been conducting researches with waste agricultural products for the past two years. Of the twenty materials investigated it has been found that alcohol can be made from corn and beets, a substitute for cork from sugar cane, motor fuel from oat hulls, wood substitutes from cornstalks and a water-supply purifier from pecan shells."

"Starving" Plant Cells Science (December 1) contains an address on "Starving a Plant Cell to Death", by Dr. Jean Dufrenoy, Station de Pathologie Vegetale, France, given before the American Association for the Advancement of Science. A summary says: "Death is the change from the clearly visible harmonious arrangement of homogeneous living parts of the cell into crowding of microscopically heterogeneous material. The living cell is a harmonious building, coordinating a number of homogeneous materials, the contour of which can be made out under the microscope or the ultramicroscope, making the architectural design of the living cell observable. Killing the cell suddenly by proper cytological technique preserves the architectural disposition of the cell materials, making those materials themselves visible through ultra-microscopical changes of structure admitting of staining. Slow death of the cell preserves neither the architectural disposition of the cell material nor even its microscopical structure, as premortal changes are mainly concerned in the splitting of the homogeneous unstainable living complex into a coarse, granular collection of its constituents."

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LI, No. 66

Section 1

December 18, 1933

**WINE
IMPORTS**

A last-minute warning to Washington from the United States Embassy in Paris probably saved America from signing an agreement whereby the French wine import quota would have been increased fourfold without compensating advantages to American exports to France, it was learned reliably last night, according to a Paris dispatch to the United Press. The wine accord was almost concluded last Friday, when diplomatic authorities learned the French ministry of agriculture was preparing prohibitive import license taxes on apples and pears. These taxes, the American importers declared, would have nullified the increased fruit quotas which France offered American products.

**CONSUMERS'
COUNCILS**

Consumer interests will be represented in every county in the United States by local units of the National Emergency Council. General Johnson said that not only will these organizations represent consumer interests, but they will take over functions of 30 or more other local recovery organizations. General Johnson further revealed he is seriously considering a plan for revision of all code authorities to include on each one a Government representative and two assistants or advisers, one appointed by the NRA Labor Advisory Board and the other by the NRA Consumers Advisory Board. (Washington Post.)

**COMMODITY
INDEX**

Professor Irving Fisher's index number of commodity prices, based on 100 as the average for 1926, is 72, which compares with 71.7 a week ago, 71.4 two weeks ago, 71.7 three weeks ago and 72.1 four weeks ago. The average of October 15, at 72.2, was the highest of the year to date; the average of March 5, at 55, was the lowest. The top in 1932 was 66.3. (New York Times.)

**AUTO
CODE**

Recovery Administrator Johnson yesterday announced that the automobile industry has requested an extension of its code to September 1, 1934, and that it would be granted. The automobile code was promulgated for a trial period only. That period ends December 31. (Press.)

**RETAIL
TRADE**

Rising retail sales totals, reports of expanding employment and firmness of several industrial barometers suggest that Santa Claus this year will have more material with which to decorate the nation's Christmas tree, says an Associated Press report from New York. One of the mercantile agencies estimates that Yuletide buying is the best in three years.

Section 2

"Alimentation" The Journal of the American Medical Association, in an and Nutrition editorial on "The Outlook in Nutrition", says: "...Attention is called by L. B. Mendel, of Yale, to the lack of current interest among investigators in what he calls 'alimentation.' By examining in detail a few of the accepted concepts regarding transformations in the gastro-intestinal tract, he points out the many uncertainties and actual gaps in the knowledge of secretion, digestion and absorption. For instance, 'it must be frankly admitted that no adequate "balance sheet" has ever been submitted for the disposal of digested and absorbed fat.' There is likewise the suggestion that it would be profitable to reinvestigate the mode of entrance of the products of digestion of proteins into the blood. Citing the recently demonstrated functions of the 'trace' elements in nutrition, he directs emphasis toward the number of unusual, apparently adventitious, substances consumed by the individual, compounds occurring in plant and animal cells, the functions of most of which have as yet received scant attention. In discussing the future of nutrition, the Yale investigator thus urges a reexamination of some of the fundamental tenets of the science, but in light of progress in thought as well as in increased precision of methods. This inevitably means a wider use of experimental animals supplemented with the best of micro-chemical technology..."

Minerals in
the Diet

C. A. Elvehjem, of the University of Wisconsin, writes in the American Journal of Public Health (December) on "Significance of Copper and Iron in Blood Restoration".

One paragraph says: "...In the laboratory rats have been raised from birth to maturity on cow's milk supplemented with iron and copper salts, together with a small amount of manganese, which is also needed to make milk complete. Second and third generation rats have been produced on this diet. Farm animals such as pigs and calves have been reared successfully on mineralized milk. During the past summer I had two students who lived on mineralized milk for 6 weeks. They consumed between 3 and 4 quarts of milk daily together with the proper quantities of iron, copper, and manganese. The only other food which they ate was one orange a day. The boys remained in excellent health and an actual increase in the hemoglobin content of the blood was observed during the experimental period. This not only demonstrates the completeness of a diet of mineralized milk, but it also shows that humans can rely on inorganic forms of iron and copper for hemoglobin production. Thus the entire iron requirement of one individual can be supplied at the cost of a few pennies per year, and the copper requirement can be satisfied for about one-tenth of one cent. Can we ask for a simpler method of insuring hemoglobin production? This does not mean that the entire problem of hemoglobin formation has been solved. I have said nothing about the organic precursors of the blood pigment, but from a practical point of view it is sufficient to state that milk supplies these requirements. There is also much to be learned about the best forms and amounts of salts to be supplied. This can only be determined by long clinical experience...."

**Foul Brood
of Bees**

C. H. Chalmers and William Hamilton, of the Department of Agriculture, The University, Leeds (England), in a letter to Nature (November 11) say: "British bee-keepers are much concerned at present by the spread of a disease of the larvae of the honey-bee known as foul brood. Experiments which have already been published establish, without doubt, that the causal organism is bacterial; but considerable difference of opinion exists in Great Britain as to the specific organism responsible. In 1886 Cheshire and Cheyne isolated Bacillus alvei and claimed this to be the cause of foul brood. In 1906 White, in America, questioned this work and suggested that Bacillus larvae was the causal organism and that Bacillus alvei was merely saprophytic. In spite of this, bee-keepers in England still hold that the organism isolated by Cheshire and Cheyne is pathogenic. No systematic work has been carried on in England to confirm or refute these statements and to clear up the confusion which exists. Investigations, however, have been made in these laboratories over a period of two years, and an organism has been isolated from diseased larvae having characters similar to those described for Bacillus larvae by White. This organism is capable of producing foul brood in healthy bee larvae and has been re-isolated from such larvae after artificial infection. So far, the experiments on the pathogenicity of Bacillus alvei have proved negative."

**Wheat in
Italy**

Italy's organized effort to attain self-sufficiency in wheat production has met with success, according to a report to the Commerce Department from Trade Commissioner Elizabeth Humes, Rome. The current year's yield of 8,100,000 tons represents the largest recorded in the history of Italian agriculture, the report states. It compares with a yearly average of 4,927,000 tons during the six pre-war years, 1909-1914, with a yearly average of 5,128,000 tons during the six years preceding (1920-1925), and with a yearly average of 6,580,158 tons for the past six years. The nearest approach to this year's wheat harvest was last year's heavy crop of over 7,500,000 tons. The present development, it is pointed out, is due to improved yields, rather than to increased acreage planted to wheat. (Press.)

**Origin of
Lightning**

In broken raindrops, torn apart by the wind, Yale University physicists have discovered the first actual proof of the origin of storm lightning, says a New Haven (Conn.) report to the Associated Press. Prevailing scientific theory has held that this disruption of raindrops was probably the source of lightning in thunder clouds, but there was no way of flying a kite-test tube into the clouds to verify the theory. The dilemma was solved in the Sloane physics laboratory at Yale with a home-made glass apparatus about the size of a restaurant coffee percolator, made by John Zeleny and E. J. Hoge. No howling miniature storm was raised in this lightning percolator. Instead, a small stream of water drops, one or two a second, was allowed to fall crosswise through an air jet. Electrical instruments caught the water particles and showed that they were charged with electricity--90 percent of it negative. The droplets acquired this electric charge through being torn apart by ionization.

December 18, 1933.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Dec. 15, 1933.— Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.25-6.25; cows good \$2.75-3.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.75; vealers good and choice \$4.00-5.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.00-3.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.15-3.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$2.90-3.30; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.25-2.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.75-7.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.50-6.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wh.* Minneap. 81-7/8-84-7/8¢; No. 2 Hd. Wr.* K. C. 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ -79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. 85¢; St. Louis 85 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ (Nom); No. 1 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 87¢ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 67¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 76-1/8-78-1/8¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ -58 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 white corn, St. Louis 50¢; No. 2 yellow, K. C. 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ -44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 48-49¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 47-48 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ -47¢; No. 2 white oats, St. Louis 36¢; No. 3 white, Minneap. 32-5/8-35-5/8; K. C. 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ -36 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Chi. 35-35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); Spec. No. 2' barley, Minneap. 70-72¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap., \$1.71 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.74 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-1.80 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; \$1.15-1.18 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N. Y. Sacked Round Whites \$1.25-1.55 in a few cities; \$1.18-1.25 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked stock \$1.25-1.30 carlot sales in Chi.; \$1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.05 f.o.b. Waupaca. N. Y. and Mid-western yellow onions brought \$1-1.35 per 50-lb sack in consuming centers; \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester and \$1-1.10 f.o.b. West Mich. points. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$47-60 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$42-45 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. stock \$52-55 in St. Louis; \$42-43 f.o.b. Racine. S. C. Pointed type \$1.75-2 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bu. hamper in the East. Del. and Md. Jersey type sweetpotatoes ranged 75¢-\$1.15 per bu. basket in city markets. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.10-1.30 per hamper in the Middle West. N. Y. No. 1, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch minimum, R. I. Greening apples \$1.43-1.50 per bu. basket in N.Y. City; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch minimum, \$1.30 f.o.b. cold storage stock at Rochester.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 4 points to 9.90¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price stood at 5.80¢. January future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 10.00¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 9.94¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 18¢; 91 Score, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 Score, 17¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh Am. cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; S. Daisies, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Y. Americas, 12-13¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quotations) were: Specials, 24-25¢; Standards, 23¢; Firsts, 17-18¢. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LI, No. 67

Section 1

December 19, 1933

TOBACCO
"HOLIDAY"

Governor Pollard late yesterday proclaimed a burley tobacco marketing holiday in Virginia until further notice, says a Richmond report to the Associated Press.

The Associated Press also reports that a drive to sign up burley tobacco growers for acreage reduction began yesterday as Virginia joined Kentucky and Tennessee in closing its burley markets in protest against prices paid since the season opened a week ago. The Ripley and Gallipolis markets in Ohio, and the Madison market in Indiana were closed in line with those across the Kentucky border, but at Weston, Mo., sales continued.

SOVIET
GRAIN

The Soviet Government was informed yesterday that collection of the 1933 grain crop from the peasantry had been completed, according to a Moscow dispatch to the Associated Press. About 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 metric tons were obtained, foreign observers understood, by forced purchase at fixed prices set by the administration. The grain, amounting to about 25 percent of the total production, will be devoted to feeding the urban population and the army, to export and reserves.

BACK-TO-LAND
MOVEMENT

The back-to-the-farm movement resulting from unemployment in cities has raised new problems in training individuals to make their own living from the soil, Secretary of Interior Ickes' annual report says. Much of this shift in population represents a back-to-the-farm movement of unemployed families, the Federal Board of Vocational Education said, and "it has embraced also in increasing volume a drift out of congested urban areas into nearby suburban areas." (United Press.)

R.R. FARES
REDUCED

A further reduction of 10 percent in round-trip coach fares will be put in effect January 2 by all western and southwestern railroads, says a Chicago report to the New York Times. This will bring the round-trip coach rate to 1.8 cents a mile each way with a 10-day return limit. It is an outcome of the very gratifying response by the public to the reduction of basic fares on December 1 this year.

MIDWEST
BUSINESS

America has caught the Christmas shopping spirit in the biggest way since 1928, a survey of Chicago business indicated yesterday. Wholesalers, retailers, jobbers, mail order firms and house selling schemes all reported their volume of business was the biggest in four years.

Section 2

California's "Climate Factory" To Cajun Pass (California) near San Bernadino, and not to the Japanese current, belongs the credit for providing southern California with mild winters, according to Irving P. Krick, meteorologist for the Guggenheim Laboratory of Aeronautics at the California Institute of Technology. An editorial in the Christian Science Monitor (December 12) says: "...It is a natural heating plant, according to his explanation, because it is the only outlet for vagrant desert air currents along the entire San Bernardino mountain range. Nor is it a mere highway for currents of hot desert air. The air, entering the chute on the barren side of the range, at an altitude of 4000 feet, is cold. By the time it has reached the coastal end of the chute, at the 1700-foot level, it has, by the velocity of its descent and the struggle to win through the narrow canyon, generated its own warmth. If the journey be of unusual violence, it may emerge as a 'Santa Ana', the regional designation for a mild sirocco. Meteorological tests during one of these hot winds reveal air as gaining twenty-seven points in temperature and losing twenty-six points in humidity during the trip through the canyon. But this discovery that southern California's winter heating system is of the warm-air type instead of a hot-water plant does not relieve the Pacific Ocean of all climate responsibility. Nature has seen to it that the Cajun Pass furnace does not operate out of season, and in the late spring the cooling sea breezes take over the task of regulating the temperature..."

TB in Man and Bovines

The British Medical Journal (November 18) prints "Human Tuberculosis of Bovine Origin", a lecture given by William G. Savage, M.D., before the Royal College of Physicians of London. He says in part: "...The painstaking work of many bacteriologists, in particular that of the English Royal Commission on Tuberculosis, has enabled differentiation tests to be evolved which, with but a small margin of error, allow a definite diagnosis to be made upon any isolated tubercle bacillus as to whether it is a human or a bovine strain. The only factor which might upset the accumulated data as to the distribution of the two types of bacilli in man is the possibility of mutation of one type into the other with long sojourn in a human environment. This conception received considerable stimulus in 1903 from von Behring, who advanced the view that ingestion of the tubercle bacillus, particularly the bovine bacillus, in infancy was responsible for most of the tuberculosis in later life. This view has recently been revived, but without much in the way of new facts to support it. Against it we have the important fact that no one has been able experimentally to change one type into the other, even by experiments extending over years, as has been done with human bacilli inoculated into the calf. Bacilli isolated from human tuberculous lesions are almost always one type or the other, and intermediate strains are comparatively infrequent. A. S. Griffith considers that such strains represent 'merely temporary or quasi-permanent variants of one or other of the two forms; they retain characteristics of the types from which they have been derived, and are often capable of complete reversion to the original type'. This interesting possibility must be rejected at present as unsupported by any real evidence, and the higher incidence of the bovine type in childhood is amply explained by the different path of entry..."

December 19, 1933

Zeolite Treatment of Milk "A novel treatment of milk is described by Lyman, Browne, and Otting (*Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, 1933, 25, 1297), who propose the removal of some of the calcium ions by passage through a bed of zeolite", says an editorial in *Food Manufacture* (December). "If the acidity of the milk is adjusted to 0.3 percent in terms of lactic acid, the base exchange treatment will remove about 20 percent of the total calcium. At the same time, the phosphorus content is lowered also, but the calcium-phosphorus ration will be practically unaltered if the zeolite receives a pre-treatment of salt containing caustic soda. The sodium and potassium ratio can be regulated also by using proper proportions of potassium and sodium chlorides for reviving the zeolite. The zeolite treated milk, with 20 percent of the total lime removed, does not coagulate with rennin, and on boiling will give only a soft curd. This non-curdling characteristic is considered to have a distinct value in dietetics, especially in the feeding of children and adults with weak digestive systems."

National Parks and Forests "Future generations of vacationists will not be unmindful of the advantages made available through the Public Works Administration", says an editorial in the *Christian Science Monitor* (December 11). "A total of \$50,000,000 has been allotted for the construction and improvement of roads and trails in the national forests and national parks. This fund will make possible the opening up of countless new vistas to untold thousands of vacation-bound motorists in years to come. The national parks and national forests already are sought by those who wish to get far away from the constricting influence of urban life and to revel in the freedom of the great outdoors. The Federal Government has set aside vast tracts for this and other purposes. Now, with the generous appropriations, these areas will be made more accessible, without, however, any corresponding diminution in their primitive appeal. The national forests especially are attractive to those who want really primitive nature. In the national parks some of the material comforts of civilization are present in the form of lodges, stores, and the like. But in the forests there are few man-made conveniences. Assurances are given that the building and improvement of existing trails will not alter the primitive character of these preserves, but simply make them rather more accessible to the nation's city-bound millions who can find in them peace and rest and quiet."

Soybeans in Canada Efforts are being made to develop the growth of the soya bean in Manitoba, according to a report from the American consulate general, Winnipeg, made public by the Department of Commerce. Agricultural experts in the province, it is pointed out, have been experimenting for several years with different varieties of the bean and believe they have now hit upon a type which can be successfully produced. It is estimated that about 20 farmers in Manitoba grew soya beans during the current year. About 5,000 pounds of bean seed was produced and this will be used for seeding in 1934. Average yield was approximately 15 bushels to the acre. While some growers reported difficulties in connection with harvesting, it is believed that with the experience gained those can be overcome next year. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Dec. 18.--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers, 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.25-6.75; cows good \$2.75-3.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.75; vealers good and choice \$4-5.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.10-3.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.30-3.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3-3.35; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.25-2.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.75-7.40; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.50-6.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat, Minneap. $82\frac{1}{2}$ - $85\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.*, K.C. $79\frac{1}{4}$ - 80 ¢; Chi. 85 - $85\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St.L. 85 - $85\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.L. $86\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 68 ¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 75 - 7 / 8 - 77 - 7 / 8 ¢; No. 2 rye Minneap. 55 - 1 / 8 - 58 - 1 / 8 ¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 42 - $43\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. L. 46 - $46\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $43\frac{1}{2}$ - $46\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 32 - 1 / 8 - 33 - 1 / 8 ¢; K.C. $35\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Chi. 34 - $35\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St.L. $35\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 71 - 73 ¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $\$1.71$ - 1.74 .

Fruits & veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mt.. potatoes ranged \$1.60-1.80 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; \$1.18 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.35-1.45 in the East; \$1.21-1.23 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked Round Whites \$1.25-1.35 carlot sales in Chi.; \$1-1.10 f.o.b. Waupaca. N.Y. and Midwest yellow onions ranged 90¢-\$1.35 per 50-lb sack in consuming centers; \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester and \$1.05-1.10 f.o.b. West Mich. points. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$48-60 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$43-45 f.o.b. Rochester. Fla. & S.C. Pointed type \$1.50-2 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bu hamper in city markets. N.Y. No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in min, Rhode Island Greening apples, \$1.30 per bu basket in N.Y.C.; Baldwins \$1.15-1.20 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 5 points to 9.74¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.87¢. Jan. future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 9.87¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 9.85¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 score, $16\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 16 ¢; 90 score, $15\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, $11\frac{1}{2}$ - 12 ¢; S. Daisies, 11 - $11\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Y. Americas, $11\frac{1}{4}$ - $11\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quots.) were: Specials, 24 - $25\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards, 23 - $23\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Firsts 20¢. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LI, No. 68

Section 1

December 20, 1933

GERMAN FARM PLAN A nation-wide plan for depopulating Germany's big cities in an unprecedented "back-to-the-farm movement" was announced by officials in the department of labor yesterday, according to a Berlin dispatch to the United Press. The department has evolved an elaborate scheme, envisaging a radical replanning of Germany's population. The residents of the cities would be resettled on the countryside and instructed in farming methods to make them almost completely self-sufficient as far as foodstuffs are concerned. Officials estimated that it would take 20 years of hard work for a "labor army" of 500,000 persons. The movement at first would be voluntary, but this "army" later would be conscripted, if the program failed to move smoothly.

TOBACCO "HOLIDAY" A drive to sign up burley tobacco growers for acreage reduction began yesterday as Virginia joined Kentucky and Tennessee in closing its burley markets in protest against prices paid since the season opened a week ago, says a Lexington report to the Associated Press. Belief that signed agreements for reduction next year would boost this season's prices was expressed by growers generally and at a meeting in Frankfort growers told Governor Laffoon that unless he took steps to close the markets, "night riding" and other disorders of years past might break out.

PAN-AMERICAN ARMISTICE The armistice between Bolivia and Paraguay, which went into effect yesterday until December 30 is largely a result of Secretary Hull's peace initiative and the patient, persistent manner in which he has worked behind the scenes with the fixed determination that the Pan-American Conference should not adjourn without terminating the Chaco war, reports a Montevideo dispatch to the New York Times. It now develops that Mr. Hull came to South America with a well-defined plan for organized peace in the Americas. Like a good executive, or a good Tennessee politician, he has quietly suggested all his plans to others and let them introduce the projects and take the credit.

EMPLOYMENT REPORT Employment decreased 287,000 and weekly payrolls \$9,000,000 between October 15 and November 15, Secretary of Labor Perkins reported yesterday. She pointed out that declines were usual at this season of the year. Despite the losses, in November employment was 20 percent higher and payrolls were 30.3 percent larger than in the same month a year ago, and there were 29.6 percent more workers employed than in March. (New York Times.)

Section 2

Chemical Control of Growth The Gardeners' Chronicle (London) for December 2, in an editorial on "Vitamins and Hormones", says in part: "...The chemical control of the animal body has its precise counterpart in the plant. Growth may be quickened or slowed down by specific chemical substances made in the tip of the root or stem. The growth regulator substance made by the root tip slows down the growth of the root, whereas that which the stem tip produces accelerates growth. This curious fact concerning the opposite activity of the growth hormone of root and stem shows that discovery of the way of regulation has yet much further to go before it will resolve the mystery of life. For if one and the same hormone, as, for example, that which can be extracted from the tip of a stem, can produce exactly opposite effects on the tissues of root and stem, quickening the latter and delaying the former, then it follows that it is not enough to know what the organiser is; we have also to learn the nature of the organisation which admits of a response in one way in the case of the stem, and in the opposite way in the case of the root. This new knowledge of the chemical control of vital activities is going of a surety to modify current conceptions on the relative parts played by heredity and environment in determining the health and well-being of peoples...Not the least value of biological science as a mental discipline is that it is bringing new knowledge to us and teaches us what a lot we have to unlearn."

Newsprint Production at High Point Production of newsprint in the United States and Canada rose in November to the highest point since October, 1931. Shipments were considerably in excess of production in Canada. Some of this excess was due to the movement of paper by water prior to the close of navigation, the News Print Service Bureau says. For the 11 months ended November 30, newsprint production in the two countries was 2,696,447 tons against 2,699,223 tons in the like period last year. Shipments from the two countries was 2,710,818 tons against 2,707,556 tons last year. Canadian production for the 11 months was 1,833,416 tons against 1,770,424 tons last year and shipments were 1,844,541 tons against 1,776,232 tons in the first 11 months of 1932. Output by the United States mills for the 11 months was 863,031 tons against 928,799 tons last year and shipments were 866,277 against 931,324 tons in the 11 months ended November 30, 1932. (Wall Street Journal, December 15.)

Science for Nurserymen "In his recently issued annual report, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace offers some interesting observations on that consistently troublesome argument as to what science is doing and can do for practical workers, such as farmers and, of course, horticulturists of various classes," says Florists Exchange (December 16). "His plea is for more of what he calls 'distribution science' to match the progress made in 'production science'...The remedy, he asserts, is not to put a brake on science, but to use it to open new channels into which economic energy may flow. That advice has considerable significance in relation to the pressing problems of ornamental

horticulture just at this time. The heavy oversupply of plants, flowers and many kinds of nursery stock is deplored and denounced, and much thought and effort is given to working out means for destroying what cannot be sold and of curtailing future production. Whereas, if we were to apply Secretary Wallace's recommendation, we would be spending far more thought and effort on discovering and inventing more ways, new ways, different ways to make use of horticultural products. Thereby we can turn the present surpluses into profits, and capitalize on future potential surpluses even before they become realities. It is simply a restatement of such conclusions as are being heard with increasing frequency of late: 'It is not the production end of the industry that is at fault, but the distribution and sales end; florists and nurserymen are, in the main, good growers but poor salesmen; the trouble with our industry is that there are too many farmers in it and not enough business men'..."

Boys' and Girls' Clubs in Africa Farming in South Africa (November) contains an article by J. D. de Wet, Extension Officer, on plans for boys' and girls' agricultural clubs in the Union of South Africa. He says: "...Thirty-one percent of the Union's adult male population make a living out of agriculture. The Union's area comprises 472,000 square miles and embraces about 100,000 occupied farms. Of the 18,000 boys who leave school every year, c,500 enter agricultural occupations. It appears, however, that 58 percent (or 5,000) of these youths have not passed Standard VI; that the fathers of 4,530, or 53.5 percent, are landowners, and that 2,133 or 48 percent of the sons of these landowners have started farming without their having passed Standard VI. Statistics show that there is room every year for 4,000 new farmers. At our agricultural training institutions the necessary training is given, on an average, to 300 future farmers annually. Therefore, for the filling of these 4,000 vacancies we have annually 300 trained and 8,000 untrained candidates...The position is, therefore, very serious, and to improve it an efficient system of vocational training is essential. The introduction of agricultural clubs for juveniles is probably the best means to this end. These clubs are being organized and administered by the Division of Agricultural Education and Extension of the Department of Agriculture. In the past they went under the designation of 'Prosperity League', but the more descriptive designation 'agricultural clubs' is now preferred...A juvenile agricultural club is a corporate body of young people, each of whom, whether at home or at the school, is engaged on some agricultural undertaking in accordance with the rules of the movement and under the supervision of a local governing unit, such as the principal of the school, a teacher or a small committee. The latter must consist of two or more members of the club, together with one of the scholar's parents and a secretary (teacher or parent)..."

Cellulose in Cotton Plants J. P. Sanders and F. K. Cameron of the University of North Carolina report in Industrial Chemistry (December) that the cellulose of cotton stalk and cotton cusps is the same cellulose found in cotton lint, spruce, pine, and poplar. The unit cell of fundamental structure obtained by a chemical treatment is the same irrespective of the origin of the cellulose. Differences in physical properties of products from celluloses of different origins are to be sought in micelle or fibroid structures.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Dec. 19.--Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.25-6.75; cows good \$2.75-3.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.50-6.75; vealers good and choice \$4.25-5.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$2.90-3.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.15-3.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$2.85-3.20; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2-2.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.75-7.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.50-6.25.

Grain: No. 1 d.no.spr.wheat* Minneap. $82\frac{1}{4}$ - $85\frac{1}{4}\phi$; No. 2 hd.wr* K.C. 79 - $79\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Chi. 84 - $84\frac{1}{2}\phi$ (Nom); St.L. $85\frac{1}{2}\phi$ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.wr. St.L. 86ϕ ; No. 1 W.wh. Portland 68ϕ ; No. 2 am.dur.* Minneap. 75 - 7 / 8 - 77 - $7\frac{1}{8}\phi$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 56 - 59ϕ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 43 - $43\frac{1}{4}\phi$; St.L. 47 - $47\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $44\frac{3}{4}$ - 46ϕ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 32 - 1 / 8 - 33 - $1\frac{1}{8}\phi$; K.C. 34 - $35\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Chi. 34ϕ ; St.L. 36ϕ (Nom); Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 72 - 74ϕ ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $\$1.71\frac{1}{2}$ - $1.74\frac{1}{2}$.

Fruits & veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mtn. potatoes ranged \$1.60-1.85 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; \$1.18 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.35-1.40 in Balto. Wis. sacked stock \$1.25-1.35 carlot sales in Chi.; \$1.05 f.o.b. Waupaca. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$48-60 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$40-45 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. stock \$50-53 in Middle West; \$41 f.o.b. Racine. S.C. Pointed type \$1.25-2 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bu hamper in city markets. N.Y. and Midwest yellow onions ranged 90ϕ -\$1.35 per 50-lb sack in city markets; \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester and \$1-1.05 f.o.b. West Mich. points. N.Y. No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in min R.I. Greening apples \$3-3.25 per barrel in N.Y.C.; Va. Yorks \$3.50-4.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 8 points to 9.87ϕ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.84ϕ . Jan. future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 9.95ϕ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 9.89ϕ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 score, 17ϕ ; 91 score, $16\frac{1}{2}\phi$; 90 score, 16ϕ . Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, $11\frac{1}{2}$ - 12ϕ ; S. Daisies, 11 - $11\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Y. Americas, $11\frac{1}{4}$ - $11\frac{3}{4}\phi$. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Co. quots.) were: Specials, 24 - 25ϕ ; Standards, 22 - 23ϕ , Firsts, 19ϕ . (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LI, No. 69

Section 1

December 21, 1933

NEW RELIEF CORPORATION

The new Federal Surplus Relief Corporation is an agency enjoying broader powers than those vested in any other emergency arm of the Government, it was disclosed yesterday as its articles of incorporation became available, says a report to the New York Times. Although the corporation's functions are generally understood to consist of acquiring surplus agricultural products for distribution to the destitute unemployed, plans are under way whereby it could act for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in buying up or leasing submarginal lands to retire them from cultivation under the farm recovery program.

MIGRATORY-BIRD PRESERVES

A plan for establishment of Government-owned migratory-bird preserves with \$1,000,000 from public works funds has the approval of President Roosevelt, Senator Frederic C. Walcott (Republican), Connecticut, declared after a visit to the White House yesterday. Senator Walcott said suitable breeding places will be selected which members of the C.C.C. can condition. (Washington Post.)

STEEL INDUSTRY

Steel operations have risen to 36 percent of ingot capacity, according to the review of the Iron Age. The official estimate of operations at the beginning of this week was 34.2 percent. The Iron Age predicts that the expansion will continue. The review continues in part: "...The current rush to specify represents a piling up of deferred releases. The main motive of buyers, of course, is to protect themselves against price advances that become effective upon the fulfillment of their present commitments. The current counter-seasonal improvement in steel business, therefore, is partly artificial. December, in effect, is borrowing production from January and February..." (Press.)

COTTON GINNINGS

Cotton of this year's crop ginned prior to December 13 was reported yesterday by the Census Bureau to have totaled 12,356,769 running bales. To that date a year ago ginnings totaled 12,081,404 running bales. (Associated Press.)

COMMODITY PRICES

Wholesale commodity prices receded slightly in November, Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, announced yesterday. The index number, which includes 784 commodities, or price series, weighted according to their relative importance in the markets and based on the average of 1926 as 100, fell from 71.2 for October to 71.1 for November. (New York Times.)

Section 2

World Trade Improves World trade in October increased approximately 12 percent over last April, the League of Nations announces, according to a Geneva report to the United Press. In previous years, spring trade was usually better than autumn. Imports of 60 countries increased 8.3 percent and exports 16.3 percent. The value of October imports was 64 percent below the average for 1929 and exports were 63 percent below. The statistics showed continuous improvement of world trade during the last six months. It also was considered significant that the figures showed a relative stability of gold prices. World imports in October were valued at \$1,018,000,000 and exports at \$956,000,000. The index of retail prices for the United States showed the October level still 23 points under 1926. The world export figures, however, were greeted by experts here as a "decisive" indication of an upward tendency in world trade.

Wood-Products Markets W. E. Bond, of the Southern Forest Experiment Station, writes in the Southern Lumberman (December 15) on "The Industrial Opportunity for Private Forestry in the South". One paragraph says: "According to forest economists who have studied the world market for forest products, there should be no great anxiety as to the future markets for wood in the United States. Nor, on the other hand, is there any real cause to fear that the domestic market will be threatened with a flood of cheap foreign wood. With world needs for wood, and especially for softwoods such as pine, outside of the United States increasing, and with the world's softwood resource steadily diminishing, there is no reason to believe that the United States can obtain its future supplies from any other country more cheaply than it can grow its own timber. There is good reason to believe that there will be a ready demand, at home or abroad, for all the wood that will be grown in American forests, and this is particularly true of southern forests."

Production of Grains Professor F. A. Pearson of Cornell University, one of the Roosevelt administration's monetary advisers, has declared that the production per capita of the six grain crops this year was the lowest on record, at 1,518 pounds, says an Ithaca report to the Associated Press. The next lowest was 1,789 pounds in 1874, he said. "The yield per acre of the six grain crops, corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye and buckwheat, in 1933," he continued, "was 961 pounds per acre. This is the lowest since 1901, when it was 924 pounds. Production per acre in 1933 was 83 percent of the average for the five preceding years, and 79 percent of the five-year pre-war average. Since 1920, there has been a striking decline in the production of grain per capita in the United States." The estimated supply of grain available in 1933, meaning the amount produced, plus stocks less net exports, was estimated at 1,147 pounds per acre, 92 percent of the preceding five-year average. The estimated supply per capita available in 1933 was estimated at 1,813 pounds, 82 percent of the preceding five-year average.

To Revise
Food and
Drug Bill

Chairman Copeland of the Senate Commerce subcommittee, which concluded hearings on the pure food and drugs measure, has begun a study of the transcript of the hearings with a view to making suggested changes in the measure. He said that the bill would not be presented to the Senate in its present form, neither would any new bill or substitute measure be accepted. As soon as he had gone over the transcript and made his own changes in the bill he was going to turn the measure over to Senators Caraway and McNary, the other members of the subcommittee, so they could make changes before it was presented to the full committee early in January, he said. (New York Times, December 16.)

American
Plants for
England

"The first shipment of living plants collected by the New York Botanical Garden in the southern Appalachians this fall left New York in December for England, where they will be distributed among the 17 British patrons of the expedition", says Florists Exchange (December 16). "From London they will be shipped to the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at Wisley in Surrey. The consignment includes 300 specimens which were raised at the Botanical Garden from roots collected on the trip. The living plants, most of which are deemed especially suitable for rock gardens, include several profusely-flowered asters; and exceedingly rare and attractive clover with large, cream-colored flowers; two interesting bluets; the firepink; the great chickweed, which, the collectors maintain, is not a weed but a low-growing plant with relatively large white flowers; also a unique and decorative sedge with heavy, broad leaves and a feathery spike, and two low plants with gray, felt-like leaves forming rosettes close to the ground. One of the bluets and the firepink are already known in cultivation, but the rest are all wild species which the Botanical Garden, through the expedition patrons, is endeavoring to introduce to horticulture, for the enrichment of gardens in the north temperate zone. All the plants, including those already known, will be tested in gardens in many localities in this country and abroad, and reports of their response to various conditions will be made to the New York Botanical Garden."

Codling Moth

Nature (London) for December 2, in a short article on Broods in the codling moth, says that "in 1907 the annual loss in the New Zealand United States alone was reckoned at \$12,000,000; probably it is now double that amount... The life history shows great variation; in the far Southern States even the second generation is a small one. In New South Wales there are two broods and a partial third brood, but, strange to say, in New Zealand, L. J. Dumbleton has just shown that in most localities only one brood occurs each year (New Zealand J. Sci. Tech., 14, 112, 1932). By a method of bait-trap collecting, he proved that the adult moths begin to emerge in November and emergence continues until the end of January. The larvae commence to emerge from the apples about the second or third week in January and then hibernate under the bark during the winter months..."

Section 3
Market Quotations

December 20.—Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.50-\$6.50; cows good \$2.65-\$3.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.25-\$6.75; vealers good and choice \$4.25-\$5.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.75-\$5. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$2.90-\$3.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.15-\$3.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$2.90-\$3.25; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2-\$2.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.75-\$7.40; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.65-\$6.25.

Grain: No. 1. d. no. spr. wheat,* Minneap $79\frac{1}{2}$ - $82\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 hd. wr.* K.C. $74\frac{1}{2}$ - $79\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 84; St.L. 83; No. 2 s.r. wr. $83\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 1. w.wh. Portland 66; No. 2 am.dur. Minneap $72\frac{1}{2}$ - $74\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap 53-7/8--56-7/8; No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 41-43 $\frac{1}{4}$; St.L. 46 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 yellow Chi. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ -44; No. 3 white oats Minneap $30\frac{3}{4}$ - $31\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. 33-35 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 32; St.L. 34 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spec.No. 2 barley Minneap 72-74; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap \$1.72-\$1.75.

Me. sacked Green Mt. potatoes ranged \$1.60-\$1.90 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; \$1.18 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked round whites \$1.35-\$1.45 in Baltimore; \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked stock \$1.25-\$1.35 carlot sales in Chi.; \$1.03-\$1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Waupaca. N.Y. and midwestern sacked yellow onions brought 90-\$1.35 per 50 lbs in consuming centers; \$1.02-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$48-60 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$43-45 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. Danish type \$45-50 in Cincinnati; \$41 f.o.b. Racine. S.C. and Fla. pointed type \$1.50-\$2 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bu. hamper in city markets. N.Y. R.I. Greening apples, No. 1 $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. min. \$1.25-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bu. basket in N.Y.C.; cold storage stock Baldwins \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 8 pts. to 9.79 cents per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.79 cents. January future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange declined 9 pts. to 9.86 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 pts. to 9.85 cents.

Wholesale prices fresh creamery butter at N.Y.: 92 score 17 cents; 91 score $16\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 score 16 cents. Wholesale prices No. 1 fresh Am. cheese at N.Y.: flats $11\frac{1}{2}$ -12; S. daisies $11-11\frac{1}{2}$; Y. Americas $11\frac{1}{4}$ - $11\frac{3}{4}$. Wholesale prices fresh eggs mixed colors at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quots.): specials 22-23; standards 21; firsts 19. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LI, No. 70

Section 1

December 22, 1933

FRENCH LIQUOR QUOTA An agreement between the United States and France to expand the French liquor import quota came last night. Under it, France guarantees a market for 20,000 tons of American apples and pears regardless of tariffs. In exchange, the United States opens its liquor import quota to an additional 784,000 gallons of the French product. (Associated Press.)

EXPORTS AND SILVER PLAN President Roosevelt's decision to buy and coin silver will greatly increase our exports to the Orient and other countries with a silver coinage, and prove a powerful stimulant to recovery, Senator Pittman declared yesterday. "This action," he said, "undoubtedly will stabilize the price of silver throughout the world at $64\frac{1}{2}$ cents an ounce until some further action is taken to raise it to a higher price..." (New York Times.)

CANADIAN WHEAT Canadian wheat, shipped via Buffalo and New York, is now being admitted to England duty free, according to William C. Mott, secretary of the North American Grain Export Association. For some time Canadian wheat shipments to England without direct clearance from a Canadian port have had to pay the duty despite the preference agreement. (Press.)

COMMODITY INDEX A decline of 1.3 points for the week carried the Annalist Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices down to 100.8 on Tuesday, the lowest point reached by the index since July 4. Losses for steers, hogs, butter and eggs accounted for the greater part of the drop. (New York Times.)

WATERWAYS IMPROVEMENT The river and harbors and flood-control work already accomplished by the Army Corps of Engineers under the public works program has put 44,697 men to work, Secretary of War Dern said yesterday. "To sum up," he stated, "the present program involving a total cost of \$314,000,000 will provide employment for 314,000 men for one year, or 628,000 men for six months. The effect of the work will be to advance by many years the progressive development of our national waterways in the interests of economical transportation. (Press.)

LAND BANK LOANS William I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, has announced that all records of loans by the Federal land banks were broken Wednesday, when loans for the day totaled \$5,834,400. Three Federal land banks--Louisville, St. Paul and Omaha--made loans in excess of \$1,000,000 each.

Section 2

Cuban Tobacco Despite disturbed conditions prevailing in Cuba, tobacco exports in the first 11 months this year reached a higher value than in the corresponding period last year, according to reports to the Department of Commerce. Shipments on all types of tobacco products from Cuba during the period were valued at \$12,450,000, compared with \$11,870,000 in the first 11 months of last year. November's exports were slightly under the like month of 1932, totaling \$1,118,751 compared with \$1,139,637. (Wall Street Journal, December 20.)

State Control of Agriculture The Farmers' Gazette (Dublin) for December 9 contains an article on "Farming Under Modern Conditions-- Freedom or Control?". One paragraph says: "In one way or another agriculture is becoming a 'subsidised' industry. Fundamentally this is due to the fact that the general organisation of European farming in peasant holdings is unable to sustain the competition, on the one hand of the extensive cheap production of the newer countries, and on the other of the enhanced production that has everywhere been made possible by the advances of science and machinery. And as most European countries have not dared to let the full pressure of this competition impinge upon their peasant population, various restrictive policies have followed. We may not like the intervention of the State; we may believe it would have been better to let the pressure of competition take its course and reshape the farming systems of the world, but the pace of change has become so great that no State can now risk the rapid displacement of men living upon the land that would follow if competition had free play. For good or ill the State must now plan and control the agriculture within its borders."

Source of Virus Infections "Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research reports as a result of his study of poliomyelitis in Rhesus monkeys, that the virus of this disease (infantile paralysis) may enter the system through the hair-like processes of the nerve cells that extend into the layer of mucous on the Schneiderian membrane", says Veterinary Medicine for January. "The virus then makes its way within the nerve fibers to the brain, and from there extends to the spinal cord and efferent motor nerves. Living thus within the nerve fibers, the virus is but slightly exposed to blood and lymph and is but little or not at all affected by protective substances formed within the body, since they cannot reach it effectively. While Doctor Flexner's study was confined to the virus of poliomyelitis, he thinks his findings may have an important application to other viruses affecting principally the central nervous system. Rabies and equine encephalomyelitis are two such viruses that concern veterinary medicine and both are characterized by considerable difficulty in experimental inoculation by injection into the tissues. In view of the difficulty that research workers dealing with rabies have had in producing the disease by other than subdural inoculation, Doctor Flexner's discovery may be of advantage. Possibly rabies can be communicated more certainly by nasal insufflation of the virus than by hypodermic injection."

Research in Foods Food (London) for December contains a short article on "Problems in Fruit Canning" by F. Hirst, Director, Fruit and Vegetable Research Station, University of Bristol, England. An editorial in the same issue on "Fundamental Food Problems" says: "...It appears to us that fundamental work in the food industry is of such importance to the health of the general public that it should be a national, or rather international, concern. Dr. Lampitt (in his Jubilee Memorial lecture before the Society of Chemical Industry) made the very useful suggestion that much fundamental research work might be undertaken at the universities with the cooperation of food manufacturers and their chemists...It may be argued that the research associations exist to do fundamental work of this nature, but we doubt whether it is normally possible for them to undertake any great amount of such work. The associations exist only by goodwill of the manufacturers who subsidise them, and who naturally expect from them work which will come to fruition within a reasonable period of time. The food industry is, we think, singularly fortunate in its research associations. The directors have guided their work skilfully between the two extremes of unpractical knowledge which will never be of any real value and detail work which should be the concern of the manufacturer's own chemical staff or of a consultant. This is well demonstrated by Mr. Hirst's paper at the Bristol Conference. The problem of 'hydrogen swells' has been very largely solved in a comparatively short time. We do not yet know all that is to be known on the subject, but we do know how to reduce them to a minimum. If the problem was tackled from a fundamental standpoint we might gain knowledge which would enable us to avoid them altogether, but probably not in the lifetime of the present generation. The semi-empirical work which is being done at the present time is necessary for practical purposes, but we must not let the very large measure of success with which it has been attended blind us to the necessity of acquiring fundamental knowledge. The deliberations of the departmental committee which is at present considering the thorny problem of standardising and defining foodstuffs would not have been necessary had fundamental knowledge of the nature and composition of foodstuffs been available. While the work of Hilditch and his school has done much to clarify the comparatively simple chemistry of the fats, practically nothing is known - speaking chemically - of any of the vast variety of animal and vegetable products which enter into our dietary..."

U. S. Walnuts for Germany American walnuts which were introduced into Germany for the first time this year have succeeded in gaining a strong foothold in that market, according to a report from Consul Lester L. Schnare, Hamburg, made public by the Commerce Department. Approximately 80,000 sacks of the American product, the report shows, will be available for the Christmas trade, an amount considerably greater than that reported for any of the European varieties. Because of crop failures or damage as the result of unusually heavy rains during the growing season, the European walnut crops generally are expected to be much smaller in quantity and poorer in quality than usually, the report states. (Press.)

Section 3
Market Quotations

Dec. 21.--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs. good and choice \$5-\$6.50; cows good \$2.75-\$3.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.25-\$6.50; vealers good and choice \$4.25-\$5.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.75-\$5. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$2.90-\$3.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.25-\$3.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$2.90-\$3.30; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2-\$2.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$7-\$7.65; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.75-\$6.35.

Grain: No. 1 d.no.spr.wheat,* Minneap $78\frac{1}{2}$ - $81\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 hrd.wr,* K.C. $74\frac{1}{2}$ -76; Chi. $79\frac{3}{4}$ - $80\frac{1}{2}$; St.L. 81; No. 2 s.r. wr. St.L. 83; No. 1 w.wh. Portland 66; No. 2 am.dur,* Minneap 72-74; No. 2 rye, Minneap 54-3/8--57-3/8; No. 2 yellow corn K.C. $40\frac{3}{4}$ - $41\frac{1}{2}$; St.L. 45- $45\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow Chi. $41\frac{1}{2}$ - $45\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats Minneap $31-1\frac{1}{8}$ - $31-5\frac{1}{8}$; K.C. $33\frac{1}{2}$ -34; Chi. $31\frac{3}{4}$; St.L. 35 (Nom); Spec. No. 2 barley Minneap 71-74; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap \$1.71-\$1.74.

Me. sacked Green Mt. potatoes ranged \$1.60-\$1.85 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; \$1.18-\$1.23 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked round whites \$1.35-\$1.45 in east; \$1.18-\$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. stock \$1.25-\$1.35 carlot sales in Chi. New York and midwestern yellow onions brought 95-\$1.35 per 50 lb sack in consuming centers; \$1.05 f.o.b. Rochester and 95-\$1 f.o.b. west Mich. pts. New York Danish type cabbage \$48-60 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$43-45 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. stock \$45-50 in the Middle West; \$41 f.o.b. Racine. Fla. and S.C. pointed type \$1.25-2 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. hamper in city markets. New York No. 1. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. min. R.I. Greening apples \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bu. basket in N.Y.C.; coldstorage Baldwins \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 1 pt. to 9.78 cents per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.62 cents. January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 pts. to 9.82 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 pts. to 9.79 cents.

Wholesale prices fresh creamery butter at N.Y.: 92 score 17; 91 score $16\frac{1}{2}$; 90 score $16\frac{1}{4}$. Wholesale prices No. 1 fresh Am. cheese at N.Y.: flats 11-12; S.daisies $11\frac{1}{2}$; Y. Americas $11\frac{1}{4}$ - $11\frac{3}{4}$. Wholesale prices fresh eggs mixed colors at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quots.): specials $20-21\frac{1}{2}$; standards $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $19\frac{1}{2}$; firsts 17. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

VOL. LI, NO. 71

Section 1

December 26, 1933.

COTTON CONSUMPTION More American cotton was used throughout the world in November than in any corresponding month since 1928, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. "During November, world cotton mills spun 1,206,000 bales of the American staple, as compared with 1,215,000 in October, 1,200,000 in November last year, and 1,030,000 in November two years ago," it reports. "During the four months from Aug. 1 to Nov. 30, world consumption of the American staple was the largest for any corresponding period since the 1928-29 season." (Press.)

EXPORT TEST Grain exporters of New York are awaiting word from Liverpool on the decision of British customs officials regarding a shipment of Canadian grain that left New York Dec. 7 on the Cunard liner Ausonia. Upon the decision of the British authorities will depend the return of New York to its former position as an export centre for Canadian grain. This consignment is the first of its kind in eleven months and is considered a test of the right of Canadian grain to move from New York to ports of the United Kingdom on the same competitive level as similar grain moving from Montreal or any other port of Canada. (Press.)

SCHOLARS IN POLITICS Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, in his annual report to the trustees, made public yesterday, says that the service motive must supplement the profit motive if our civilization is to endure, the New York Times reports. "If profit and profit alone be the end sought by human effort," he asserts, "then society must reconcile itself to steady disintegration, constantly increasing conflict between individual groups and nations, and eventual destruction." Without referring by name to President Roosevelt's "brain trust," which drew heavily upon the faculty of Columbia, Dr. Butler approves the trend toward participation in public service by scholars.

MISSOURI RIVER BILL Soon after Congress meets, Senator Norris of Nebraska will introduce a bill authorizing development of the Missouri River Valley along the same lines as the Tennessee Valley Power and land project, says a United Press report. Representative Marland (Democrat), Oklahoma, has prepared a bill calling for development of the Arkansas River Valley. Senator Norris said he expects considerable opposition from influential power interests to his Missouri River bill.

Section 2

Sex Ratios
in Farm
Communities

Otis D. Duncan, of the Oklahoma A. & M. College, writing in Social Forces (December) on "Sex Ratios and Marital Condition of Adult Population of Different Types of Communities in the United States in Relation to Population Changes", says in part: "...The most disturbing factor in the crude birth rate is the greatly distorted sex balance among the village and the farm populations which are normally the principal sources of natural increase in the total population. However, there are signs of declining masculinity in the United States and that the negative influence of the sex ratios will be somewhat checked in the future. In 1910, females exceeded males in the populations of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Maryland, and the two Carolinas. In all these states except the Carolinas the feminine excess was due to the presence of large cities. In North and South Carolina the excess of females in 1910 was due to the disproportionate emigration of Negro males. Because of the heavy proportion of Negro population in these states, this gave a feminine excess. In 1920, Alabama and Georgia, in addition to the states already mentioned, had excesses of females in their populations. Again, the emigration of Negro males was primarily responsible, because there was still a male excess among the white population. By 1930, New York and Maryland each had a small masculine excess, but New Hampshire, Connecticut, Tennessee, and Louisiana were added to the states having more females than males in their population. No doubt, as the newer areas become more fully developed commercially, the sex balance will become less distorted, even in the agricultural communities..."

Legge Gift
to Farm
Foundation

The premature announcement of the organization of the Farm Foundation, body for studying and applying rural benefits and improvements, as a result of the sudden death of Alexander Legge, president of International Harvester Co., reveals this educational foundation to be the principal heir of Mr. Legge. Present endowment of the organization is understood to be little more than the \$900,000 given by him, \$400,000 during his lifetime and the balance in his will which has not yet been probated. Principal object of Farm Foundation is "to stimulate and conduct research and experimental work for the study of any economic, social, educational or scientific problem of importance to any substantial portion of the rural population of the country, including problems of production, marketing and purchasing and the sound coordination of the agricultural with the industrial, financial and mercantile life of the country." The board of trustees of Farm Foundation has broad discretion and control of its objectives. It is composed of 21 persons, and five each are selected from farming, finance, manufacture, and one each from merchandising, transportation, farm press, radio, and three members from executive, teaching, experimental or extension staffs of three land grant universities or state colleges maintaining agricultural departments. (Wall Street Journal, December 21.)

International Cooperation John Strachey, a British observer of economic affairs, contributes a 4-page article to the January Forum, on "From Isolation to Empire: An Estimate of America's Place in World Affairs". He says in part: "...It was not until the meeting of the economic conference in London last summer that the world fully realized the immense change which had occurred in American liberalism between the fall of Wilson and accession of Roosevelt. Indeed, Mr. Roosevelt and the American liberals do not seem to have recognized it themselves. They began the preparations for the conference still under the impression that they were all in favor of international cooperation. It was not until the Roosevelt administration was actually engaged in the preliminary negotiations that it became aware that its economic policy was wholly incompatible with international cooperation. That realization, however, came at last. The meaning of the refusal of the present spokesman of American capitalism to establish any basis of cooperation with the other capitalist empires is simply that today there is no way out for the American capitalists except at the expense of their rivals. The world is not yet aware of the historic significance of the total breakdown of the London Conference. At that gathering the capitalist empires failed to re-establish a common money, a common standard of value. What did this mean? It meant that they could no longer cooperate even about the conditions of their competition!...This is in fact the significance of the breakdown of the World Economic Conference. It indicated that the great capitalist empires are now in such desperate rivalry against one another that they are unable to bind themselves to refrain from any measures, of whatever nature, for promoting their individual interests..."

Vitamin A in Pimentoes "The pimento pepper is now widely used as a condiment, especially in salads; the bright red flesh is decorative and adds a mildly piquant flavor to the food mixture", says an editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association (December 16). "As a result of nutritional studies there has gradually developed a tacit assumption that highly colored natural food material is likely to possess more or less unusual nutritive advantages. It is of particular interest, therefore, that Ascham has recently demonstrated that the pimento pepper is rather prominent among vegetable products as a source of vitamin A. A few milligrams daily of the dried material suffices to promote excellent growth in experimental animals consuming a ration otherwise devoid of this factor. The vitamin potency of the dried fruit is of the order of magnitude of that of good codliver oil and far above that of butter. In the form (canned) ordinarily used, pimentoes are as rich in vitamin A as are carrots and somewhat richer than is butter. Expressing the vitamin A assay in conventional terms, somewhat less than 20 mg. of canned pimento contains approximately 1 unit...A determination of the carotene content of this variety of pepper indicated that 2 mg. of the dried material contained somewhat more than 0.5 microgram. As it has been previously shown that 0.5 microgram of carotene is roughly equivalent to 1 unit of vitamin A, it appears that virtually all the vitamin A potency of the pimento arises from the carotene contained in it..."

December 26, 1933

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Dec. 22.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs. good and choice \$5-6.50; cows good \$2.75-3.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.25-6.50; vealers good and choice \$4.25-5.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.10-3.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.20-3.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$2.85-3.25; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.25-2.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.85-7.50; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.75-6.35.

Grain: No. 1 d.no.spr.wheat* Minneap. 81-7/8-84-7/8¢; No. 2 hd.wr.* K.C. 77-78¢; Chi. 83-83½¢ (Nom); St.L. 84½¢ (Nom); No. 1 s.r.wr. St.L. 86¢ (Nom); No. 2 s.r.wr. St.L. 84-85¢; No. 1 w.wh. Portland 69¢; No. 2 am.dur.* Minneap. 75-5/8-77-5/8¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 56-1/8-59-1/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 42¾-43½¢; St.L. 47-48¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 44-45½¢; St.L. 45½-46½¢; No. 2 white oats, St.L. 36¼¢ (Nom); No. 3 white, Minneap. 33-33½¢; K.C. 34½-35½¢; Chi. 32½-33¾¢; St.L. 35½¢ (Nom); Spec. No. 2 barley Minneap. 72-74¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.75¾-1.77¾.

Fruits & veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mtn. potatoes ranged \$1.65-1.85 per 100 lbs. in eastern cities; \$1.18-1.23 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.45 in Balto.; \$1.20-1.26 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked stock \$1.30-1.35 carlot sales in Chi.; \$1.07½ f.o.b. Waupaca. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$44-60 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$43-45 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. stock \$45-50 in the Middle West. S.C. and Fla. pointed type \$1-2 per 1½-bu hamper in city markets. N.Y. and Midwest yellow onions brought 90¢-\$1.35 per 50-lb sack in consuming centers; \$1.20-1.26 f.o.b. Rochester. N.Y. No. 1,2-in min Rhode Island Greening apples brought \$1.50-1.60 per bu basket in N.Y.C.; cold storage stock of No. 1, 2½-in Baldwins \$1.15-1.17 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 23 points to 10.01¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.72¢. Jan. future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 25 points to 10.07¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 22 points to 10.01¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 score, 18½¢; 91 score, 18½¢; 90 score, 18¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 11-12¢; S. Daisies, 11-11½¢; Y. Americas, 11½-11¾¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quots.) were: Specials, 23-24¢; Standards, 21-22¢; Firsts, 18-18½¢. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

VOL. LI, No. 72

Section 1

December 27, 1933.

**RAILROAD
FINANCING**

The extent to which the Government may help the railroads through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or other agency to meet securities maturing in 1934 is under consideration by the administration, says a Washington report to the New York Times. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC, said yesterday that it looks now as though the Government could do only a small part and that the banks would have to carry the larger load. Maturing securities have been estimated at about \$480,000,000 for the year.

**FARM HOME
DEVALUATION**

While farmers are being asked, in a survey by the Department of Agriculture, what improvements they desire to make on their property and whether they wish to borrow money for the purpose, the Census Bureau yesterday reported that 44 percent of all farm dwellings in the United States are valued at less than \$1,000. The census figures, compiled from the 1930 enumeration, show that only 4 percent of farm dwellings in America are worth \$5,000 or more. Following the survey, by nearly 5,000 CWA workers, some move to lend money directly to farmers for improvements is expected. (Press).

**WORKERS'
GARDENS**

A Soviet government decree ordering the allotment of individual vegetable gardens for 1,500,000 Soviet workers was made public yesterday, says an Associated Press report from Moscow. The decree specifies that huge vacant land areas shall be made available for this purpose during the coming year, in order to enable the most deserving workers to increase their food supply.

**FAILURES
DROP IN WEST**

A decline in the number of business failures in the United States was reported yesterday by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Dec. 21. The total was 250, compared with 260 for the previous week and 525 for the corresponding week last year. The improvement last week was chiefly in the West and in the Pacific Coast States. (Press).

**RESIDENTIAL
BUILDING**

A 66 percent increase in residential building permits issued during November as compared with the previous month was reported yesterday by the Labor Department, which said the gain was due to permits in New York for \$8,000,000 worth of new apartment houses. As compared with November, 1932, the residential building permits increased 138 percent. (Associated Press).

December 27, 1933

Section 2

America's
"Pastoral
Pageant"

"American agriculture has recently concluded its annual Pageant of Progress," says an editorial in the Christian Science Monitor (December 18). "From midsummer to mid-November this 'greatest show on earth' was in progress throughout the land, beginning, as is its custom, in hundreds of small 'county fairs' where neighbors vied with each other for local honors, and terminating with the huge livestock shows at Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, Los Angeles and other of the larger cities, where the aristocrats of the farmyard competed for the biggest and bluest ribbons. In its entirety, this pageant presented what has been accomplished on the farms of America during a year of adversity. Little of this adversity was reflected, however, in the livestock, poultry or products of orchard, garden and field, or in the crowds which viewed them....These fairs give encouraging evidence that the lowering of the prices he received for his products has not tempted the farmer to 'let down' in his efforts to produce the best. If, as has been said, he has his back to the wall, his Pageant of Progress proved that he has not made of this position an excuse for resting from his efforts."

Duck-Banding
Records

"Three pintail ducks that swam together on the placid waters of the Cheyenne Bottoms in Central Kansas in the spring of 1928 were shot that fall. This is not startling, since being shot is the fate of most ducks, but one circumstance of their shooting was interesting," says an article in the Weekly Kansas City Star (December 13). "The three ducks were killed on or near three oceans, thousands of miles apart. One duck was shot in Jasper County, South Carolina, near the Atlantic Ocean. The second was killed near San Diego, Cal., clear on the opposite side of the continent and on the shores of the Pacific. The third was brought down near Deering, Alaska, on the Arctic Ocean. Flying from their meeting point in Central Kansas these three ducks had reached the extremes of a triangle, the sides of which were 3,000 miles, 4,000 miles and 6,000 miles, respectively. This is only one of hundreds of interesting facts about the life and migratory habits of wild waterfowl obtained by Frank W. Robl, three miles north of Ellinwood, Kans., whose achievements in the study of wild fowl through banding have earned for him the name of 'Jack Miner of the United States,' Miner being the Canadian who began the practice of banding ducks. Of the 7,358 ducks Mr. Robl has banded since 1924, when he established a connection with the Biological Survey, a mallard duck has carried one of his bands longest, six years and eight months. How many times it had been at the Robl farm since it was banded and how far it may have traveled were facts unavailable but interesting to dwell upon....Ducks banded by Mr. Robl have been taken in twenty-eight of the States of this country, fifteen Mexican states, eight Canadian provinces, Alaska, Cuba and Honduras, Central America, and the Island of Trinidad off the coast of Venezuela, South America, a pintail making the flight to the Island of Trinidad...."

Canadian Grain Report The United Grain Growers, Ltd., Winnipeg, has published its fourth annual review of the grain market situation," says the Northwestern Miller (December 13). "In this it is predicted that a reduction in the world wheat surplus will take place this year. It is pointed out that although world trade in wheat and flour in the current crop year seems likely to be the smallest in some time, export countries have not produced enough wheat to supply the requirements of importing countries. World wheat consumption is likely to exceed actual production by a considerable quantity and world surplus should, therefore, be reduced. The review goes on to say that disposal of the world wheat surplus might be accomplished in any year in which world crops would be as much below the normal average as those of 1928 were above. Elimination of both Russia and the United States from the export wheat trade is reasonably probable. The general forcing of wheat production in Europe, both in importing and export countries, seems to have been effected at the expense of consumers and of other branches of agriculture. It is doubtful if the benefits received have been commensurate with the cost. The promotion of wheat production by such means, without which there would be no wheat surplus, may well have passed its maximum...".

Dairy Profits in New York New York State dairymen received \$11,712,000 more for their products since creation of the milk control board than they collected during the same period in 1932, Robert L. Beers, board auditor, announces, a Syracuse dispatch to the United Press reports. The payments were made between April, when the board was established, and December 1, Beers told members of the New York State Farm Machinery Dealers Association. Mr. Beers told the association that the board has collected \$140,160 in license fees and fines, compared with \$165,000 appropriated by the legislature to carry on its operations. It has also licensed 3,100 milk dealers and issued temporary permits to 200 others.

Road Surfaces and Skidding Wet asphalt and tar macadams do not cause skidding as much as other wet road surfaces, despite popular opinion, Prof. R. A. Moyer of the Iowa State College Highway Engineering Department announced as the result of a 2-year research of skidding, reported to the Highway Research Board. The "sand-paper" finish of sheet asphalt, rock asphalt, and asphaltic concrete surfaces was partly responsible for their high resistance to skidding, it was found. Motorists have much more chance of skidding on the so-called "non-skid" surfaces, than on rock asphalt with a "sand-paper" finish, the tests showed. Tire chains increased the resistance of sleet-covered surfaces to skidding straight ahead but reduced the resistance to skidding sideways. A fairly definite decrease in the tendency to skid was observed with a decrease in temperature. The hot spot on the tire which developed at the higher speeds when sliding straight ahead was found to be more conducive to this kind of skidding in warm weather than in cold weather. The skidding propensities of wet portland cement concrete surfaces were found to be 15 to 40 percent higher than for the wet high type asphalt pavements. (Science Service, December 8.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Dec. 26.-- Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.50; cows good \$2.75-3.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.50-6.50; vealers, good and choice \$4.50-6.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.75-4.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.15-3.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.25-3.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.00-3.40; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.25-2.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$7.25-7.85; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.90-6.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No, Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 82-1/8-85-1/8¢; No. 2 Hd. Wr.* K.C. 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ -79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. 83 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. L. 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ -85¢ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. L 86¢ (Nom); No. 1 W.Whe. Portland 69¢; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 76-78¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ -58 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 white corn, St. L. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 yellow, K.C. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ -44 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ -46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 32-5/8-53-5/8¢; K. C. 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ -36¢; Chi. 34-35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. L. 3¢¢ (Nom*¢ Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 73-75¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.76-1.78.

Me., sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.70-1.90 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; \$1.23-1.28 f.o.b. Presque Isle, N. Y. Sacked Round Whites \$1.50-1.60 in the East; \$1.20-1.25 f.o.b. Rochester, Wis. sacked stock nominally unchanged at \$1.30-1.35 carlot sales in Chi.; \$1.05-1.10 f.o.b. Waupaca, N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$50-\$60 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$43-\$44 f.o.b. Rochester. S. C. Pointed type \$1.-\$2 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. hamper in city markets, N.Y. and Midwestern Yellow onions brought \$1-1.35 per 50-lb sack in consuming centers; \$1.05-1.10 f.o.b. Rochester, N.Y. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, R.I. Greening apples \$1.35 per bu. basket in N.Y. City; cold storage stock \$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten markets declined 5 points to 9.96¢, per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.72¢. January future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 9.95¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 9.95¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 20¢; 91 Score, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 Score, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh Am. cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 11-12¢; S.Daisies, 11-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Y. Americas, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quotations) were: Specials, 25-26 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards, 23-24¢; Firsts, 21¢. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

VOL. LI, No. 73

Section 1

December 28, 1933.

**ILLINOIS
TAX REFORM**

Illinois today abolished real estate and personal property taxes so far as State assessments were concerned, the Associated Press reports from Springfield. It was the first complete substitution of a sales tax for property taxes in the United States. The step was taken after State officials decided a two percent tax on retail sales, with perhaps some help from liquor taxation, would be adequate to replace the property taxes. Cities, counties, park systems, sanitary districts and other local units will continue to tax real and personal property.

**ECONOMIC
CONSOLIDATION**

Harold B. Hinton cables from Buenos Aires to the New York Times that Secretary of State Cordell Hull is definitely encouraged by the prospects of economic consolidation of the Latin-American countries and the United States into a loosely knit answer to the Ottawa agreements of the British Empire. As Mr. Hull sees our future economic relations with Latin America, these countries will inevitably be attracted away from Europe to the United States as a logical consequence of such nationalistic regional agreements as the Ottawa pacts and the French colonial preference arrangements.

**IMPORT
QUOTAS**

A 25 percent reduction in import quotas to the United States and all other countries doing business with France was announced yesterday by Commerce Minister Laurent Eynac, the United Press reports from Paris. The remaining import quotas are to be negotiated by bargaining with the different countries involved. The same agency reports from Madrid that the Spanish government announced it had been forced by the commercial policies of other nations to adopt the quota system on imports into Spain.

**FOREIGN
TRADE**

United States exports in November were reported yesterday by the Commerce Department to have reached \$184,000,000, while imports were valued at \$128,000,000, leaving a favorable trade balance of \$56,000,000. The department said the figures showed the value of export trade was well maintained during November, but that import trade declined sharply. Exports declined 5 percent from October, while imports fell off 15 percent. The excess of exports over imports in October was \$42,800,000, and in November last year was \$34,366,000. The foreign trade figures were described as more favorable than last year. (Press).

Section 2

AAA Planning In introductory paragraphs to an article concerned principally with Secretary Wallace's annual report, special correspondence to the Wall Street Journal (Dec. 25) says: "Of all the planners for the New Deal, those who plan for agriculture are by all odds the leaders. With a picturesque leadership and a high powered publicity machine, National Recovery Administration (NRA) has had a larger share of the spotlight than its companion organization, Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA). However, if one wishes to see extensive and intensive planning, AAA is the place to look. One of the Roosevelt campaign promises was to raise the price of farm products to a parity with other prices. Not only were farm prices to be raised but they were to be raised proportionately higher than the prices of things the farmer bought. The Agricultural Adjustment Act was the attempt to fulfill that promise. An American Congress never passed a more far reaching piece of legislation..."

Coloring African Fruit The California Citrograph for January notes: "Hastening the coloring by ethylene gas of citrus fruits that have reached edible maturity is advantageous under South African conditions point out Prof. H. Clark Powell of the University of Pretoria, South Africa, and I. Mathews, citrus research officer, in a recent bulletin on 'Ethylene Coloring of Citrus Fruit.' Reasons given are that varieties such as the Washington navel, which sometimes become over-ripe before they reach full color, can be picked and shipped when in their prime as regards eating and shipping qualities and the shipping season can be prolonged from three to six weeks, leveling the labor peak and spreading the marketing risk. The attractive color of ripe citrus fruits is a great aid in the wholesale and retail sale of the fruit; the authors state. This publication thoroughly covers the findings of a study of ethylene coloring in South Africa and gives suggestions on the construction of coloring rooms and methods of using the gas for optimum results."

Business Improving In its weekly review of business, The Commercial and Financial Chronicle (Dec. 23) said: "There was further improvement in industrial and commercial activity during the week. Without exception the major industries made further increases over the level of a week ago and in most cases as compared with the corresponding periods of last year. Merchandise loadings made a materially better showing. So did the production in the coal, petroleum, electric power, steel and automobile industries. The improvement in trade was bolstered in no small degree by Christmas business of nearly record proportions. All the reports on business were generally favorable. The rate of steel production was reported to have increased to 34.2% during the week, and in some quarters it was estimated that it had risen to 36%. This is the highest level reached since October 21. The lumber output expanded slightly, though orders and shipments declined. Bituminous coal production declined as is usual in December. General retail sales were 10 to 40% above those of the same period last year. The best reports came from the agricultural and industrial districts.

Staple dry goods, groceries, hardware, clothing and house-furnishings shared in this business to a very large extent, whereas a year ago the buying was almost exclusively of gift items. There was also good buying of novelties, semi-luxuries and the better grades of merchandise. There was more confidence in the outlook for the future, and consumers' purchasing power was increased by the extension of emergency relief jobs and the release of millions of dollars impounded in closed banks. Factory payrolls are larger. There was a good holiday demand for furniture. Cigarettes and cigars were in big demand. Sales of pianos, radios and other musical instruments as well as electric sewing machines, refrigerators and washers were larger. The demand for men's clothing was the largest in years...."

Vitamin A in Halibut-Liver Oil In their summary of an article on the vitamin A content of Halibut-liver oil, in The Biochemical Journal (London), Lovern, Ellisbury and Morton report: "....The greater part of the carotene annually produced by the diatoms, and thus available for conversion into vitamin A by marine animal life, is initially synthesised during a comparatively short period in the spring or early summer. Halibut-liver oil is by far the richest known natural source of vitamin A available in quantity, but it has been found to vary in potency over a wider range than any other source. Oils containing from 0.17 to 10% of vitamin A have been examined and these apparently do not represent extreme limits. No correlation has emerged between the immediate diet of the halibut and the oil potency (Lovern and Sharp, 1933). Halibut-liver oils have been found to exhibit well-marked seasonal fluctuations in vitamin A concentration which cannot be attributed to changes in the oil content of the liver occasioned by spawning. The explanations offered are necessarily tentative, but the fluctuations themselves are quite definite. The best oils from the standpoint of vitamin A content are most likely to be obtained from large halibut caught in northern waters in the late spring or early summer, and in the autumn. Very rich oils at other times of the year are exceptional...."

Fair Quarantines In a communication to Florists Exchange and Horticultural Trade World, (Dec. 23), Albert F. Meehan, Chairman of the Quarantine Committee of the American Association of Nurserymen, says the committee "has always taken the position that if beetles are found in fair quantities at points within a short distance of the old line, such points should be considered as definite infestations and the new line should be drawn to include those points; but that where the finds were large, but were at a considerable distance from the old line, then such points should be treated as isolated infestations and should only be quarantined as such. Where only a few beetles are found at great distances from the present zone, it would seem that no quarantine consideration should be given them and they should be classified as accidentals unless they are found in increasing quantities from year to year. At such points isolated areas should then be established. The Committee has always felt that this is the only fair method of handling the situation -- fair to those inside the zone and fair to those outside, who do not wish to be brought under regulation before it is absolutely necessary. I feel that the Bureau of Plant Quarantine has followed very closely this idea in the establishment of the new lines."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Dec. 27.—Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.50; cows good \$2.75-3.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.50; vealers good and choice \$5.00-6.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.75-4.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.15-3.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.30-3.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.00-3.45; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.25-2.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$7.25-8.00; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.90-6.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wh.*Minneapolis. 84-87¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.* K.C. 79 $\frac{3}{4}$ -80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. L. 87¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.L. 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneapolis. 78 $\frac{1}{4}$ -80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 rye, Minneapolis. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ -60 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ -45¢; St. L. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneapolis. 33-3 $\frac{3}{8}$ -34-3 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; K.C. 36¢; Chi. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. L. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneapolis. 74-76¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneapolis. \$1.81 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.84 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.85-\$2 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; \$1.22-1.33 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.50-1.65 in the East; \$1.23-1.29 f.o.b. Rochester. No sales were reported at Wisconsin. N.Y. and Midwestern yellow onions brought \$1-1.30 per 50-lb sack in consuming centers; \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Del. and Md. Jersey type sweetpotatoes 65¢-\$1.25 per bu. basket in city markets. Tenn. hampers of Nancy Halls brought \$1.35-1.40 in midwestern cities. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$48-\$53 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$44-\$45 f.o.b. Rochester. S. C. and Fla. Pointed type \$1-\$1.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bu. hamper in eastern cities. N.Y. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch. minimum, R.I. Greening apples \$1.25 per bu. basket in N.Y. City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 11 points to 10.07¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.78¢. January future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 16 points to 10.11¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 10.06¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 20¢; 91 Score, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 Score, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh Am. cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 11-12¢; S. Daisies, 11-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Y. Americas, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ -11 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urnre Barry Co. quotations) were: Specials, 25-26¢; Standards, 23-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Firsts, 19-20¢. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

VOL. LI, No. 74

Section 1

December 29, 1933.

NEW GOLD ORDER Acting Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau issued an order yesterday which required the surrender of virtually all the gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates held privately in the continental United States. The order was issued under section 3 of the emergency banking act of last March. It was a supplement to the President's order of August 28 and had as its purpose the closing of whatever loopholes were left open by the previous decree. (Washington Post).

BRITISH BEEF QUOTA To protect domestic producers and to avert a threatened break in prices, quota restrictions have been imposed on beef and cattle imports into the United Kingdom and further reductions may be made in the import quotas on bacon, ham and other meats, according to a cablegram received in the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attache Lynn W. Meekins, London. The importation of canned beef from foreign (non-empire) sources is to be subject to control, that of chilled beef reduced by the same extent as during the first quarter of 1933, and that of frozen beef by 30 percent below quantities imported during the first quarter of 1932. (Press).

CHALLENGE EMBARGO John M. Sullivan, of Mandan, N. Dak., attorney for 35 North Dakota elevators seeking to restrain Gov. William A. Langer from enforcing a wheat embargo in that State, termed the embargo a violation of the U. S. Constitution, the Associated Press reports. Sullivan opened argument seeking an injunction against Gov. Langer and the North Dakota Railroad Commission before three Federal judges in St. Paul.

ORCHARD LOANS A Federal loan association, with a potential lending capacity of \$2,000,000 to aid orchard owners in five States, is being organized, says an Associated Press report from Martinsburg, W. Va. Several hundred leading fruit men of Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Delaware tentatively approved the plan at a meeting yesterday.

FOREIGN TRADE Larger purchases of American merchandise by 14 countries in the Western Hemisphere in the first nine months of 1933, as compared with the same period in 1932, was one of the encouraging features of this country's foreign trade improvement in that period, as reviewed by the Foreign Commerce Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. In addition, the chamber's trade analysis shows 15 other countries in widely scattered parts of the world made increased purchases from the United States in the nine-month period. (Press).

Section 2

Wheat as
Currency

"Wheat," says a report in Modern Miller, (Dec. 23), "is being accepted as legal tender by local authorities in parts of Jugo-Slavia. Even banks are taking it in payment of taxes and debts. In many places it is used freely as currency. Payments for road building and other relief work are to be made in the grain by local organizations."

"Farm-Factory"
Planning

Discussing plans for establishment of "farm-factory" communities as outlined in Secretary Ickes' annual report, the Florida Times-Union, (Dec. 22), says editorially: ".... Secretary Ickes says that the drift away from urban centers has not been one altogether of a going-back-home or back-to-the-farm exodus of unemployed workers with their families. It embraces, also, the report says, in increasing volume a drift out of congested urban areas into nearby suburban districts where the workers could obtain a piece of ground for farming on a small scale or for a home garden.... This is no experiment that the Federal Government is undertaking; the feasibility and the practicability has been thoroughly tested and proved in private enterprises of like character, where self-supporting rural communities have been established and, under the most competent direction, have become prosperous and happy dwellers in sections of the country admirably adapted to their needs and requirements. All they needed was the proper start and, then, competent guidance. This the Federal Government proposes to give, but on a very much larger scale than is possible under private auspices."

Grand
Coulee

An introductory paragraph to an article by Dook Stanley on the Columbia River development says: "Out on the Pacific Coast the New Deal has started a power project that ultimately will make Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam look like adventures with building blocks. This project is the Columbia River Development, inaugurated by a \$63,000,000 initial grant from the Public Works Administration last summer. Within five years its 700,000 h.p. hydro plant is expected to produce power to sell at the bussbar at 2.25 mills per k.w.h. -- a rate less than one-third the much-vaunted seven-mill Muscle Shoals schedule. When and if its succeeding stage is undertaken -- increasing the power plant to 2,400,000 installed horsepower -- it will produce to sell at the same rate a mere 8,300,000,000 k.w.h. of prime power, or six times the ultimate output of Muscle Shoals and twice that of Boulder Dam. A third stage, proposing nine subsidiary dams to be built sometime before the year 2000, locks to an ultimate development having an installed capacity of approximately 6,000,000 horsepower. As a side-kine this phase would reclaim 1,200,000 acres of agricultural lands, or an area the size of the State of Delaware...."

Historic
Year

In "1933 -- A Date in History," Business Week (Dec. 23) sums up the year. It says in part: "With a little wreath of holly in the corner as the final detail, the picture of 1933 now is complete. We still stand within its frame, our eyes too close to the canvas to get perspective. It is certain no one of us sees it whole, or in true proportion. But we can sense from the bold outlines and the vivid contrast of black shadow and scattered highlights that it is a work that will

be long remembered. We can suspect, too, that it will profoundly influence the pattern of the years to follow....This has been a year of daring experiments and bold innovations. It has seemed a patchwork, bewilderingly complex, often contradictory, much of it improvised. But in it are the beginnings of a design. Two things are in the mind of America. One is that unbridled rapacity must henceforth be held in check; greed cannot longer be allowed full play in our economic life....The second is that there can be no real prosperity for all of us so long as any large group among us does not share in it. These are not new ideas, but it is a new thing to have them generally accepted...."

French Wheat
Price

"Governmental effort," says Paris correspondence to the Wall Street Journal, (Dec. 27), "to prevent wheat being sold below a fixed minimum has so far proved a failure, by the admission of farmers, millers and even the government itself. By reason of the provision in the law of last summer which established fr.115 per quintal of 3 2/3 bushels each, as the legal price, but stipulated that this price should rise monthly by fr.1.50, the legal price in December was fr.123. But sales at the legal prices have been less frequent than sales below them, they are reported at as low as fr.80 per quintal. All manner of devices have been discovered for evading the law. It applies to 'wheat of good quality of specific weight of 76 kilograms per hectolitre' and destined for human consumption. Farmers unable to find buyers at the legal price find means of deteriorating the quality or getting it to the millers in the guise of food for animals. And millers and bakers have been making handsome profits by buying wheat cheap but selling flour and bread at prices corresponding to the legal price of wheat...."

Japan
Leads in
Cotton

In an editorial on "The New Cotton King," the Christian Science Monitor, (Dec. 21), says: "During the first eight months of 1933, Japan's cotton exports exceeded those of Great Britain. This is the first time on record that Britain has failed to lead the world in this branch of trade. Ten years ago Japanese competition was negligible, and even today Japan possesses only 9,000,000 spindles, as compared with the 50,000,000 of Lancashire. Furthermore, Britain's dethronement comes, not at the nadir of depression, but when signs of an upward trend are apparent... The chief factor in Japanese success has plainly been the immense advantage enjoyed through depreciation of her coinage, which has given her a commercial superiority in some cases of 25 percent to 60 percent... There is one element of strength in the Japanese position, however, which has been hitherto underrated. That is the supreme control exercised by the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association, which governs the whole spindleage of the cotton trade, as well as 60 percent of its export looms. But if Lancashire is inferior to Japan in organization, there is no necessary reason why it should remain so. Some closer organization of the British industry is being suggested, and in drawing up any definite schemes the experience of Japan will doubtless be taken into consideration..."

December 29, 1933

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Dec. 28.-- Slaughter cattle calves and vealers: Steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5-6.50; cows good \$2.75-3.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5-6.50; vealers good and choice \$5.50-7.25; feeder and stecker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.75-4.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.10-3.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$3.25-3.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3-3.35; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.25-2.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$7-7.75; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.90-6.50.

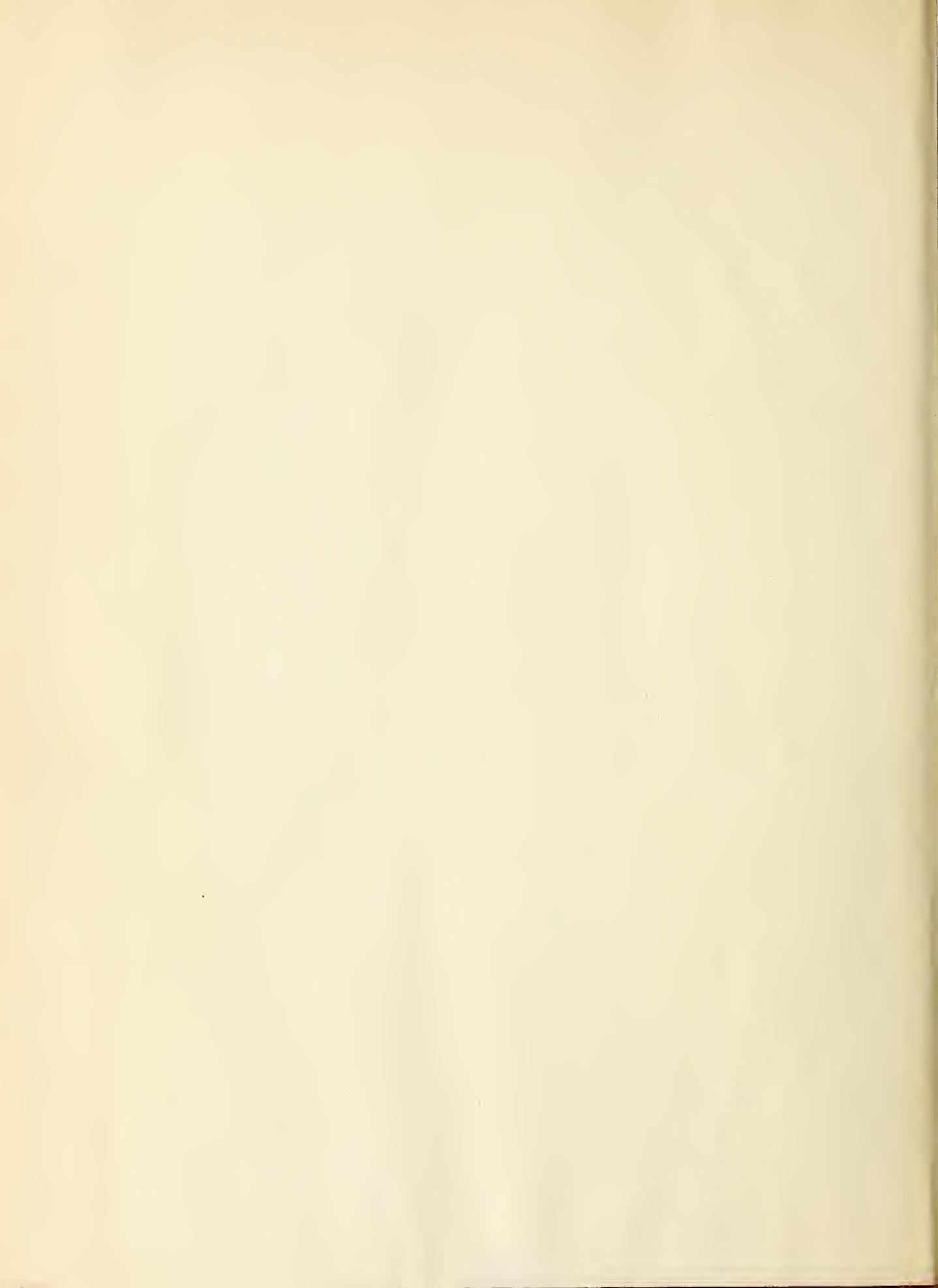
Grain: No. 1 d. no. spr. wheat* Minneap. $83\frac{3}{4}$ - $86\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No. 2 hd.wr* K.C. $30\frac{1}{2}$ - 81ϕ ; Chi. $85\frac{3}{4}$ - $86\frac{1}{4}\phi$ (Nom); St.L. 87ϕ ; No. 2 s.r.wr. St.L. 88ϕ ; No. 1 w.wh. Portland 71ϕ ; No. 2 am.dur.* Minneap. 78 - 80ϕ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 57 - 7 / 8 - 60 - 7 / 8ϕ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 45 - $45\frac{1}{4}\phi$; St.L. 49ϕ ; No. 3 yellow Chi. 47 - $47\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 33 - 3 / 8 - 34 - 3 / 8ϕ ; K.C. 36 - 37ϕ ; Chi. 37ϕ ; St.L. 37ϕ ; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 75 - 77ϕ ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $\$1.78$ - 1.82 .

Fruits & veggies.: Mc. sacked Green Mtn. potatoes ranged \$1.90-2 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; \$1.38-1.48 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.40-1.75 in the East; \$1.25-1.36 f.c.b. Rochester. N.Y. and Midwest yellow onions \$1-1.30 per 50-lb sacks in city markets; \$1-1.15 f.o.b. Rochester and \$1.05-1.10 f.o.b. West Mich. points. N.Y. Danish type cabbage brought \$50-60 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$44-45 f.o.b. Rochester. S.C. and Fla. Pointed type \$1.15-2 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bu hamper in consuming centers. N.Y. Rhode Island Greening apples, No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in., \$1.25-1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bu basket in N.Y.C. on Street sales; cold storage stock \$1.20-1.30 f.o.b. Rochester.

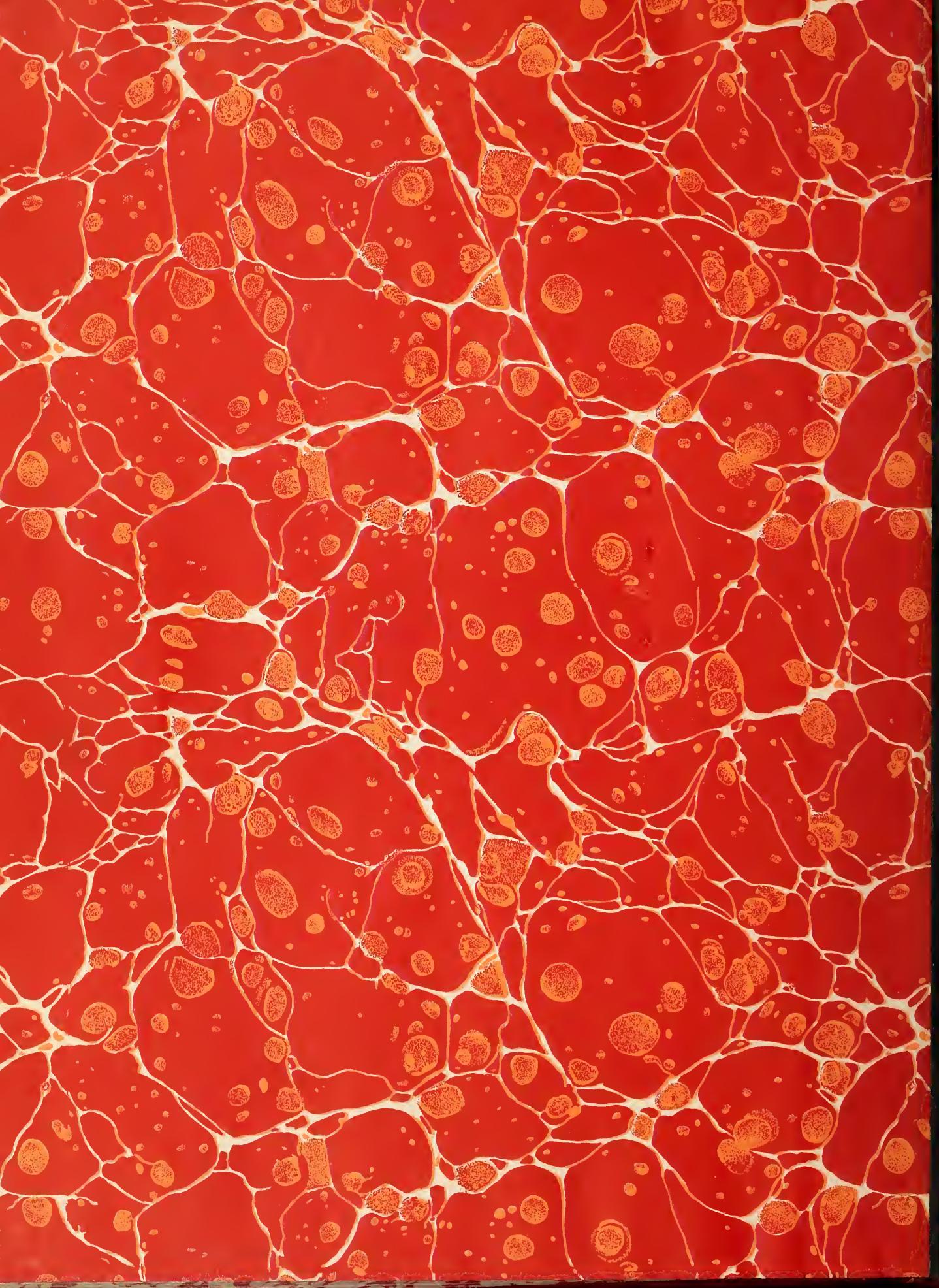
Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced one point to 10.08¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.93¢. Jan. future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 10.14¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 7 points to 10.13¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 20¢; 91 score, $19\frac{1}{2}\phi$; 90 score, 19¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 11-12¢; S. Daisies, 11-11 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Y. Americas, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ -11 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quots.) were: Specials, 25-26¢; Standards, 23-23 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Firsts, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.







U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
LIBRARY

NOTICE TO BORROWERS

Please return all books promptly after finishing your use of them, in order that they may be available for reference by other persons who need to use them.

Please do not lend to others the books and periodicals charged to you. Return them to the Library to be charged to the persons who wish them.

The mutilation, destruction, or theft of Library property is punishable by law.
(20 Stat. 171, June 15, 1878.)

Lib. 9

8-7888



8-7888

Ag81
7.51
1.0

8-2422
0

